PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 3.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

The Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,542.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 8-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17th Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6592
24th „	PERSIA	7951		
31st „	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525
7th Nov	MARMORA	10509		
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
21st „	MACEDONIA	10512		
28th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12·30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th „	EGYPT	7912		
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th „	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th „	PERSIA	7951		
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th „	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T. 8th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd „	EGYPT	7912		

T.=Through Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER!
At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

Calcutta : GRINDLAY & Co.
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DECEMBER 18th, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	252	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	[illegible]	649
Liverpool	606	990	517	792		704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*990	489	809
Karachi	44	**	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,088, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 18	...	Nov. 7
A. Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 18	...	Nov. 10
C. City of London	..	Nov. 7	...	Nov. 28
C. City of Manchester	...	Nov. 16	...	Dec. 5
B. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	...
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	...	Dec. 18
A. City of Sparta	..	Dec. 14	...	1909 Jan. 5
		1909.	1909.	
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 18	Feb. 16	...
C. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	...
C. City of London	..	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	...
C. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	...	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	...	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	...
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	...	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.
C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.,

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 19th Oct.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DUMRA	1,695	Thur 15th Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 16th Oct.	6 a.m.	† (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,094 tons, on MONDAY, 19th Oct. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 24th Oct.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,

15th October, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Thursday
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. 1908
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	13th May. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Nov. 1908.
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec. „

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on	
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.	1908
BOHEMIA	4382	M. Daboevich	16th Nov.	1908
AFRICA	4,598	P. Badessich	1st Dec.	1908
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gilhuber	16th Dec.	1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5,999	G. Berguglian	29th Dec. 1908.

* Will Call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers;	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	26th Oct. 1908.

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Sassoon House 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6,388	24th Oct 08.
ELYSIA	A. Haig	6,500	11th Nov „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	27th „ „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	11th Dec „
CIRCASSIA	A. Tait	6716	27th „ „
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	27th „ „
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	5th Feb „

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6500	A. Haig	27th February, 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	19th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	1st April, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	A. Tait	17th April, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	2nd May, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 285
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1033

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S

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COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„ 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Changchung
Chefoo
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Hankow
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Hongkong
Kobe
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Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman, (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorized Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Subscribed Capital	„ 7,57,500
Reserve Fund	„ 1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

PERFECT PIANOS

LIPP PIANOS
THE NEW
UPRIGHT GRAND
Is the perfection of tone and touch and is without rival at the price,
Rs. 780.
Guaranteed for 5 years.
Deferred Payment System.
For 12 months, per month Rs. 71
„ 24 „ „ „ „ 38

LIPP PIANOS
THE NEW
UPRIGHT GRAND
Is the perfection of tone and touch and is without rival at the price,
Rs. 780.
Guaranteed for 5 years.
Deferred Payment System.
For 12 months, per month Rs. 71
„ 24 „ „ „ „ 38

THE LIPP GRAND PIANOS

Contain the full LIPP STEEL FRAME cast in one piece, the strings are arranged on the overstrung system, each set passing through a separate stud, by which means the tone is at once purified and refined.

THE LIPP GRAND PIANOS

Passes a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many GRAND PIANOS of greater length, and without the slightest exaggeration or the use of inflated terms.

THE LIPP GRAND PIANOS

can fairly be described as Genuine Grand Pianos of extraordinary merits,

Rs. 1,500.

Guaranteed for 5 years, on the Deferred Payment System.
For 12 months, per month Rs. 136-4. For 24 months, per month Rs. 72.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
Sole Agents,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ON THE TOP OF THE LADDER.

FIRST INTRODUCED IN 1872
AND
EVER SINCE THE BEST.

PEARSE & Co.

By Appointment to H. E. the Governor.

FRENCH & MOCHA
COFFEE.

We Sell COFFEE
AND NOT TRIFLES IN PRIZES.

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APOLLO STREET, FORT,
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MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

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PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATED FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated: as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. [illegible] married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and [illegible]. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Disease of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the [illegible] nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from [illegible] [illegible] Publisher, [illegible] [illegible], or obtainable at the Agents for Dr. De Roos' [illegible].

Sold by TREACHER & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

TEA From our own Gardens.
COFFEE From our own Plantations.
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PICKLES From our own Factory.
BISCUITS From our own Factory.

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HAM, BACON
AND
CHEESE
ARRIVING
EACH MAIL STEAMER
FROM
LONDON.

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Price Lists to Merchants and Dealers, from our Wholesale Depots:

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KARACHI, NICOLL ROAD.

25,596 BRANCHES and AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.
105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, of Italian produce.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

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furnished on Application.

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ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

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Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.

Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.

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A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.

Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS' MEMORIAL FUND.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

A MEETING of the Subscribers will be held in the Hall of the Municipal Corporation, TO-DAY, at 5-45 P.M., Bombay Time, for adoption of Accounts and for the disposal of the Funds.

D. E. WACHA,
For self and Co-Secretaries.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF ALTERATION OF PART OF FIRST NAGPADA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME OTHERWISE KNOWN AS SCHEME I.

WHEREAS a Notification of an Improvement Scheme made by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay (being Scheme I), was duly published under the provisions of the above Act in the "Government Gazette," of the 22nd December, 1898, and thereafter the said Trustees applied to Government for and obtained sanction to the said Scheme, such application being accompanied by *inter alia* a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired therefor and a Schedule showing the rateable value of the same and of other lands in accordance with the provisions of Section 28 of the said Act.

And whereas subsequently to such sanction being obtained the Board altered the said Scheme in a part thereof different to that part which is the subject of this Notification.

And whereas it appears to the said Trustees that an improvement can be made in a part of the said Scheme by including therein the land hereinafter mentioned and altering the boundaries of the two building plots affected by such inclusion and the said Trustees have altered such part for the purpose of making such improvement.

And whereas the said improvement involves the acquisition otherwise than by agreement of a certain piece of land coloured red and bounded by red lines on the map (plan No. 24, dated 21st July 1908), which was not specified in the aforesaid statements and schedules for the purpose of the said Scheme.

Now it is hereby notified pursuant to Sections 27 (1) and 29 (2) (e) of the said Act that the said part of the said Scheme has been so altered as aforesaid.

The limits of the area comprised in the altered part of the Scheme are as follows:—

On the North, South and West.—The lands, the property of the said Trustees and known as portions of Plots Nos. 42 and 43, of their First Nagpada Estate.

On the East.—The passage 10 feet in width leading from 2nd Peerkhan Street in a Northerly direction between Plot Nos. 41 and 42, of the said First Nagpada Estate.

The office of the said Trustees at the Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where the particulars of the altered part of the Scheme, a map of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired, may be seen at all reasonable hours.

G. O. W. DUNN,
Chairman of the Board.

BOMBAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SMALL CAUSES COURT, BOMBAY.
Suit No. 280-9862 of 1907.

BHUGA NEMAJI and PARTAPCHAND NEMAJI, both Surviving Partners and Coparceners of NEMAJI KHETTAJI, deceased, both doing business jointly as NEMAJI KHETTAJI, 2nd Plaintiff, a minor by his brother and next friend the said Bhuga Nemaji ... ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

VITHAL BALLAJI SHIWALE, son, heir and legal representative of BALLAJI SALLOOJI, deceased, being a minor by his mother and Guardian-ad-litem BHIMABAI, widow of BALLAJI SALLOOJI SHIWALE ... ...Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 10th day of September, 1908, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the Plaintiffs abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant, as the son, heir and legal representative of his deceased father Ballooji Salooji Shiwale in the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the building erected thereon, situated at First Nowroji Hill Road, Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 250, (in respect of New Survey) No. 1-3184, part of new Survey No. 1-3184, part of 3183, and by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B. Ward No. 3778, Street Nos. 8 to 14, and bounded on the North by the property of Amerrey Hurban, on the South by the property of Rao Saheb Balkrishna Bhiwaji Nakhwa, on the East by the First Nowroji Hill Road, and on the West partly by the property of Ramji Krishnaji Shiwale and Savalaram Balaji and partly by Karkoo Balaji Awte, admeasuring about 193 square yards, under the occupation of Bai Bhimabai, widow of Ballaji Salooji Shiwale.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same), that they should, on or before the 12th day of November, 1908, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 12th day of October, 1908.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS can obtain SHARE CERTIFICATES in exchange for letters of allotment by applying at the office of the Company.

For the Bombay Company, Ltd.,
H. C. WRIGHT,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents,
The Vishnu Cotton Mill, Limited

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the Construction of a BIG CHAWL, at Dammer Lane, Gaumdevi Road, shall be received in the office of the Undersigned, situated at No. 1, Dalal Street, Fort, until 4 p. m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, 28th October, 1908.

Tender forms and specification will be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 per copy from the same office, where plans may also be inspected.

Those concerned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders should be headed thus:—"Tender for the construction of a Building at Gaumdevi Road."

JEHANGIER M. BILLIMORIA, M.S.A.,
Architect and Civil Engineer.

3RD OCTOBER, 1908.

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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 828.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 75.

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SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay

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LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!
3 PERFORMANCES DAILY. 3
Unique Animated Entertainment
OUR NAVY and OUR ARMY
ALSO
MISS BLANCHE VAUDON,
who will introduce NEW DANCES this week.

1st Performance to-night 7 P.M. to 8 P.M.
2nd " " 8-30 P.M. to 9-30 P.M.
3rd " " 10 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING.
SPECIAL PRICES:
Stalls, Rs. 2 and Re. 1. Third Chairs, As. 8, Back seats, As. 4.

SPECIAL MATINEE
FOR SCHOOLS,
On SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17th, at 5 P.M.
THREE PERFORMANCES, SUNDAY, October 18th at 5 P.M., 7-30 P.M. and 9-30 P.M.
Booking at ROSE & Co.

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Sole Proprietor: MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
LOOK OUT FOR THE
ELLIS OPERA CO.
25 ARTISTS 25
in the latest MUSICAL COMEDIES.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
MONDAY, OCT. 19TH.
"THE GIRL BEHIND THE COUNTER"
Prices, Rs. 4, 2 and 1.
Plans now Open at ROSE & Co.

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Will re-open shortly on the MAIDAN.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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C. H. WILSON,
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

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Hamburg.
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. R. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

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GRAND DISPLAY of fashionable popular motor cars. Big range of choice. Sunbeam, Darracq, Ford, Horbick. All Horse prowers, all types of body. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.—Commences on Monday, 12th inst., for EIGHT DAYS only, at CALLIAN MOTEE & Co., Bombay.

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The ———
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MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is,

THERE can be no doubt about it.

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Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
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The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable
Retail from
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"CLAN MACKENZIE"
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SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
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Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

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28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

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FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00,000.
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The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

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GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net) 6,350 for	£s. 1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)	" 80,482
Annual Income	" 1,405,850
Assets	" 9,899,966

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
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Rowland's
Macassar
Oil
FOR THE HAIR
Is the Best Preparation you can use.
WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

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Of Stores, Chemists, and ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.
Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.
Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

MULLINS
PRESSED STEEL
FISHING & SHOOTING
BOATS.
The celebrated "Get There" and "Bustle" Duck Boats, and "Buckeye" Hunting and Fishing Boats.
PRICES FROM
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MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
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Total Funds Exceed	£18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded	£ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR	£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£39,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
HEAD OFFICE: BHARAT BUILDINGS, LAHORE.
Chairman:—The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, Bar.-at-law, Lahore.

LIFE ENDOWMENT, MARRIAGE and EDUCATION, INDUSTRIAL (Rupee per month as premium). Fidelity, Annuity and Pension Policies issued on most favourable terms.

CLAIMS paid exceed 1,60,000.

Special provision for Insurance on the lives of Ladies and insurance without Medical Examination. Prospectuses and particulars can be had from—

HARKISHENLAL & Co.,
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Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
LAJPAT RAI SAHNI,
MANAGER,
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Active and influential AGENTS and CANVASSER, WANTED.

Apply to Y. HARILAL & Co.,
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EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.
ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birth day.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	37 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED.

TWO GRADUATES, on Rs. 40 per mensem, on the temporary Clerical Establishment of the Public Works Department, Secretariat. Only those having experience in office work need apply with copies of testimonials.

R. W. MURPHY,
Under Secretary to Government.
Public Works Department,
Bombay Castle, 13th October, 1908.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

A PUCCA BUILT CHAWL, situated at Girgaum. For further particulars apply to—
S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Estate and Financial Agents,
Bank St., Fort.

WANTED every man to know the delights of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven razor steel blades, one handle, one silvered-nickel holder, one stropping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

WANTED ATTENTION that Diabetes of any stage with all its concomitant evils is warranted to be cured positively by "Ioris"—a Godsend to the hopeless sufferers. Ours is the ideal cure. We solicit any case, however obstinate. A week's trial to convince most hopeful results. Numerous brilliant cures. Try this when others have failed. Rs. 4 per phial. MANAGER, BRITISH INDIAN PHARMACY, Ranaghat, Bengal.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, [illegible]

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, at Worli, on Mahaluxmi Road.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khoja Hajibhoy Khaki, by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under the indentures of mortgage and further charge respectively dated 20th day of January, 1906, and 15th day of September, 1906, the following property, viz:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with a chawl and five stables standing thereon situate lying and being at Worli, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4970 Square Yards or thereabouts, the Fazendars whereof are Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, Knight, and Mr. Bhugwandas Narotumdas, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street Nos 16a and 16b and Ward Nos. 114 (J) and 114 (8) and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a public road from Breach Vellard to Worli, otherwise called Mahalaxmi Road, on or towards the west by the land of Jairam Govindji, on or towards the north by the land of Abdool Habib, and on or towards the south by the property of Bhasker Raghunath.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Manherbah and Narmadashankar, Solicitors for the mortgagees, at their office Nos. 13-15, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of landed property in Old Sonapore Lane, near Chira Bazaar.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the surviving mortgagee Mr. Manishunker Khooshaldas Joshi and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Jankibai, widow of Vishnu Balcrishna Khadekar, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively the 23rd day of July, 1906, and 21st day of September, 1906, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Fazendari land admeasuring 126 square yards or thereabouts, situate, at Old Sonapore Lane in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C. Ward Nos. 3549 and 3550 and Street Nos. 2 and 3 and bounded on the East by the vacant piece of land of Pestonji Karanjia, on the West by a public passage called Sonapore Cross Lane, on the North by a gully and the property of Mahadeo Balla Koli and on the South by the house of Sitabai, wife of Ramchandra Sakharam.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Dayabhai M. Khandwalla Vakil for the Mortgagee at his office on Kalbadevi Road, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1908.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E. will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Half-yearly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quarterly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monthly	[illegible]	[illegible]

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS

	Subscription.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Half-yearly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quarterly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monthly	[illegible]	[illegible]

SINGLE COPY ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 5, and higher for very old Gazettes, [illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[illegible]

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	[illegible]
Second do.	[illegible]
Third do.	[illegible]
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Fifth and upwards	[illegible]
Minimum charge	[illegible]

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

[illegible]

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Half-yearly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quarterly	[illegible]	[illegible]

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A HOSPITAL NURSE

Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

Cured Outright.

A Hospital Nurse writes:—"On several occasions I have derived great benefit from taking Phosferine. The last time after nursing a near relation through a long and trying illness, I was thoroughly exhausted and run down, and the slightest exertion made me painfully tired, but even one bottle of Phosferine worked wonders, the distressing symptoms disappeared, and I can now walk miles without experiencing any feeling of fatigue or weakness. In other respects I have found Phosferine an excellent tonic and restorative for overwrought nerves, and in any derangement of the nervous system it is a remedy that I can confidently rely upon to fulfil all that it claims to accomplish. Particularly for the long hours and careful attention that I must necessarily devote to my cases, the best preparation is a course of Phosferine, as in this way I obtain sufficient energy to carry out the most exacting work without feeling any ill effects."—April 29, 1908. (Name and address on request).

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility | Neuralgia | Lassitude | Brain-Fag
Influenza | Premature Decay | Exhaustion | Rheumatism
Indigestion | Backache | Stomach Disorders | Headache
Sleeplessness | Mental Exhaustion | Faintness | Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

FORT COACH FACTORY.

PESTONJI B. PRESS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTD. 1879. MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY. ESTD. 1879.

Patronised by GOVERNMENT HOUSE since 1896 and also by the PRINCES and ELITE of SOCIETY in Bombay and up-country.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT

Awarded at Several

EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA AND PARIS.

Special Gold Medal and First Class Diploma at

BOMBAY MOTOR SHOW, 1908.

THE HOUSE FOR
HIGH CLASS MOTOR COACH BUILDING
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MOTOR ENGINEERING.

Special Department opened for NICKEL PLATING all descriptions of work.

MOTOR TYRES, ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.

MOTOR OR CHASSIS examined and valued, and certificates issued.

Estimates and Specifications submitted on application.

The Most Sustaining Tonic.

The extremes of a tropical climate are a heavy strain on the average human system, often reducing strength to that low ebb which openly invites disease. To keep up strength, nourishment is essential. Common-sense points to "Wincarnis" as the most sustaining of nutritives: its power of fortifying the system against loss of physical and mental stamina being attested by over 8,000 doctors.

Coleman's Wincarnis restores strength and energy rapidly and steadies the nerves. Being exceptionally agreeable it appeals at once to the delicate palate, and for those who are weak and ailing it is the grandest tonic that can be obtained.

Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, Eng. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.

WINCARNIS

SPORTING NEWS.

RACES.

Poona 12th Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 14.

The Poona Season last race day but one provided more exciting finishes and a good race throughout in the six races. The course was very hard and fast, favouring non-stayers. Mr. Cecil Grey is expected by this Mail and will take over the reins from Captain Hughes who has proved a most competent substitute. No jump race figuring, the card opened with the Arab Consolation which proved a very open new pony race finding many supporters and running well, though Salanic shewing remarkable improvement during the last fortnight was too much for any, passing Vedas easily; Mumbra made a good finish after a bad start. The Welter Plate saw the Secretary riding, but though Wolferton was not a favourite, Umutbee eventually won easily after White Heather appeared, winning a big field. The New Comers' Handicap saw a big run on Safoog who warmed a favourite from Ajeel who made the running hot all the way, only for Merrily, ridden finely by Robinson, to come out at the finish; Saree having a rough journey in the ruck till past the distance. Only three started in the Satara Plate when opinions were divided. Coquette made the pace, but once Conscience came up patiently ridden by Southall all was over. Of the dozen in the Auction Plate, Shimal purely on track form was made a favourite but only flattered to the bend where Southall brought Naief along to win comfortably from Good Morning, well backed for place. In the last race, the Khandalla Handicap, betting was open till runs on Meazer and Dumra with Wild Poppy reported having beaten Sialkote in a gallop after Gladiator, made early pace. These two took it up and when Dumra came nearing the bend Sialkote went away and in a desperate finish just stayed out with three mins. and a second. Southall had quite a day out. Details :—

THE SMALL ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.

Mr James's Salanic 9st 11lbs..................Killorn 1
Mr Burns' Mumbra 9st 12lbs ....Taylor } Dead
Mr Newton's Viceroy 8st 3lbs ......Mujeed } Heat.
Mr Forage's Saree 8st 2lbs ....Southall 4

Also ran.—Mudlool 9st 3lbs, Vedas 9st 1lb, Darby 8st 13lbs, Meerjan 8st 9lbs, Mint 8st 6lbs, Company 8st 4lbs, Gafal 8st 4lbs, Good Chance 8st, Lassa 7st 8lbs, Nonplus 7st 7lbs, Silver Stream 6st 9lbs, (carried 7st 5lbs).

Betting :—5 to 1 Vedas and Viceroy ; 6 to 1 Saree, Darby and Lassa ; 7 to 1 Salanic ; 8 to 1 Mumbra.

The Race :—Vedas led followed by Salanic, Lassa, Good Chance and Darby. At the bend Salanic lead from Lassa, Saree and Viceroy, and Mumbra who made an effort with Viceroy, but Salanic stayed, easily winning by one and three-quarter lengths ; dead heat next. Time—1min. 22 1-5secs.

THE WELTER PLATE.

Mr Cohen's Umutbee 10st 3lbs (declared 10st 10lbs)...Southall 1
Captain Meneile's White Heather 11st 2lbs (declared 10st 9lbs) ....Evans 2
Mr Law's Golden Morn 9st 8lbs...Captain Hughes 3
Captain Barrett's Cairnsmore 10st 4lbs............... Captain the Hon'ble Bingham 4

Also ran—Dormant 10st 8lbs, Wolferton 9st 9lbs (declared 10st 2lbs.).

Betting :—7 to 4 on Wolferton ; 3 to 1 against Umutbee ; 8 to 1 White Heather and Cairnsmore.

The Race :—Dormant led and was passed after the furlong by the favourite, White Heather third. Cairnsmore lead last and at the bend Dormant and Golden Morn came up to the leader, but down the straight Umutbee going easily passed all, winning by two lengths. Time—1min. 7 2-5secs.

THE NEW COMERS' HANDICAP.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Merrily, 9st. 4lbs.....Robinson 1
Mr. Forage's Safoog 9st. 5lbs.,..............Southall 2
Aga Shah and Goculdass' Ajeel, 8st. 5lbs...Kamad 3
Mr. Abdoola Mistry's Fattahal Kher 6st. 10lbs., (carried 7st. 1lbs.),........................ Kunia 4

Also ran.—Devon 8st. 12lbs., Mahan 8st. 9lbs., Arab Sheik 8st. 6lbs., Desert King 8st. 3lb., Meerdhan 8st., Russam, 7st. 7lbs., England 7st. 6lbs., (carried 7st. 7lbs.), Lofan 7st. 5lbs.,(carried 7st. 6lbs.), Hamid 7st. 1lbs., Hamayoon, 7st. (carried 7st. 5lb.), Hasty Jock, 7lbs,, Allen 6st. 12lbs.

Betting—2 to 1 Safoog ; 4 to 1 Ajeel ; 6 to 1 Merrily and Lofan ; 8 to 1 Meerdhan.

The Race.—Ajeel led Arab Sheik and England, the latter two changing places. Soon after, Lofan following at the bend, Hamayoon put in a run with Merrily who soon took the lead and stayed out a late rush by Saree. Won by a neck and a half. Time—1min. 39 secs.

THE SATARA PLATE.

Mr. Avasia's Conscience 7st 9lbs (carried 7st 11lbs..Southall 1
Mr. Runchordass' Coquette 8st 13lbs......Manley 2
Mr. Goculdas's Lady Metal 8st 8lbs......A. Hoyt 3

Betting.—Evens Lady Metal, 5 to 4 Conscience; 2 to 1 Coquette.

The Race ;—Coquette led Lady Metal by three lengths, increasing to four. At the bend, Conscience came up level second and at the straight passed the leader comfortably, winning by half a length; six lengths next. Time—1min. 15secs.

THE AUCTION PLATE.

Mr. Buder bin Alwass' Naief 8st. 6lbs...Southall 1
Mr. Jamsetjee's Good Morning 8st. 2lbs....A. Hoyt 2
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's Muzloom 10st. 4lbs...Taylor 3
Mr. Newton's Sanjakohar 8st. 13lbs. ......Jussuff 4

Also ran.—Sunlight 9st. 10., Retriever 9st. 6lbs., Orby 9st. 2lbs., Sir Asker 8st. 4lbs., Hobard 8st. 1lb., Shimal 7st. 13lbs., and Woolwinder 7st. 12lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Shimal ; 6 to 1 Good Morning ; 7 to 1 Woolwinder and Muzloom ; 8 to 1 Naief and Hobart.

The Race.—Shimal led Woolwinder and Orby but began falling away at the bend where Naief came through with Orby who gave way to Good Morning and Muzloom ; but Naief won comfortably by a length and a half ; length next. Time—1min. 8 3-5 secs.

THE KHANDALLA HANDICAP.

Mr Wahed's Sialkote, 8st 13lbs ....Killorn 1
Mr Adil's Dumra, 7st 12lbs..................Heeroo 2
Thakur Sripal Singh's Soheil, 8st ....Evans 3
Mr Khalil Dooree's Amood, 8st 4lbs ......Mujeed 4

Also ran :—Famous 9st 13lbs, Alma 9st 6lbs, Young Kohinoor 9st 4lbs, Gladiator 9st 2lbs, Swalior 8st 10lbs, Meazer 8st 9lbs, Dhafer 8st 8lbs. Vasco 8st 7lbs, Hadee 8st 6lbs, Antica 8st 2lbs, Moscow 8st 1lb, Spearmint 8st 1lb, Nooman 8st, Bendigo 7st 13lbs, Scarlet 7st 9lbs, Wild Poppy 7st 6lbs, Zurgaum 7st 4lbs, Martini 6st 13lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 Meazer ; 3 to 1 Dumra ; 7 to 1 Wild Poppy and Sialkote ; 8 to 1 Soheil and Amood.

The Race.—Gladiator led Wild Poppy and Spearmint together with Bendigo, Sialkote and Scarlet At the six furlongs Wild Poppy led Sialkote, Spearmint and Dumra ; nearing the bend Dumra drew up and rounding it followed Sialkote and a great race home resulted in the latter staying out by 1/4 length; two next. Time—2 mins. 22 secs.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC MEETING.

Marathon Race.

THERE was another big gathering of members and Society in the Gymkhana Pavilion last evening to witness—of course only the start and finish of—the Marathon Race. It is the first occasion we have had this race, the premier sporting club of the city borrowing a leaf out of the Hellenic Sports, the revival of which was hailed with so much enthusiasm throughout the world some three years ago. The course has been already given in these columns, but it is worth recapitulating. Starting on the Esplanade Maidan in front of the Gymkhana building, across Hospital Lane into Marine Lines Road, thence across to Queen's Road, and over the Marine Lines Foot-bridge, then over the Sea-Face footpath to and over the New Bridge, then over the French Bridge and back over the same distance, to finish at the starting point, the total distance being a little over five miles.

The card contained twenty entrants but only ten actually started. Weber was the earliest to get off followed by Cole, but on entering Hospital Lane the latter had to slow down and eventually give up. Weber, however, with a good twenty yards between him and the next man kept up till the New Bridge where Cunliffe was closing on him. At the point where this bridge rounds off into French Bridge, Weber and Cunliffe were level and the former, having spent himself too much, had to retire from the competition. At the eastern foot of the New Bridge, Holl was a poor second while Bussey was separated from him by about twenty yards. Eight out of the ten were, however, competing at this distance and to their credit it must be stated that all of them held on to the last.

Cunliffe keeping up his front position, finished first, doing the distance in 27 minutes, 17 seconds ; it may not be a record but we never saw a man so fresh after so great an exertion and the great difference in time between him and the second—full 4 minutes 19 2-5 seconds—must gain him a very high place amongst the sprinters in this country. Details are given below.

During the interval between the start and finish of the above event, an obstacle race was held for the Gymkhana chokras. Not less than twenty competed, and it was an amusing sight to see these dusky figures negotiating the various obstacles, particularly the triangular roof, the maze, the water jump and the canvas water tank which had taxed their more trained employers their utmost skill and endurance in clearing.

Details :—

MARATHON RACE.—5 miles. 1st prize presented by the Hon'ble A. Hill-Trevor, and a special prize for the first member of "G" Co. B. V. R. by Col. R. W. Dunlop :

J. Cunliff...... 1 ....27 min. 17 secs.
W. E. Holl...... 2 ....31 min. 36 2/5 secs.
A. R. Bussey... 3 ....31 min. 58 secs.
O Whiting...... 4
J. E. P. Curry. 5
C. M. Ward.... 6
M. Innes-Ker.. 7
J. A. Hay...... 8

ALSO COMPETED.—H. G. Weber and W. H. Cole. Punctual to 5-45 p.m. the competitors were sent away and Weber soon had a 20 yards lead followed by Cole and Bussey. At Hospital Lane, Cole slowed up and fell back to the rear and eventually on the sea-face footpath gave up the contest. Weber improved his lead on the sea-face footpath but it was noticed that he was done and Cunliffe was gaining on him. At the entrance to the New Bridge, Weber was ahead by only three yards and on the other side, Cunliffe was level with him and here, at the eastern foot of the bridge, the former dropped out. Holl, who who was second here was separated by about 100 years while the distance between him and Bussey was a good 20 yards. The order at this point was, Cunliffe, Holl, Bussey, Ward, Innes-Ker, Whiting, Curry and Hay. Cunliffe winning in front all through in the return journey finished an easy winner, while Holl and Bussey secured the next honours. Whiting and Curry displaced Ward and Innes-Ker for the fourth and fifth places.

Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop's prize for the first member of "G" Co., B. V. R., will be awarded to A. R. Bussey.

CHOKRAS' OBSTACLE RACE.—Winner Rs. 3; Second Rs. 2; Third 1.

Rama Sudkia..1
Darma Luxman.......................................2
Ganpat Luxuman.....................................3

About 20 competed.

To-day, one of heats of the Tug-of-War will be held, the Light Horse meeting "A" team of the "G" Co., B. V. R.

AMERICAN NOVELIST'S ADVENTURES.

Surrounded by Cannibals in the Solomons.

WHEN Mr. Jack London writes his new book dealing with his cruise in the Southern Pacific, says the "Australasian" he will have some stirring adventures to relate. The novelist is touring the South Seas, accompanied by his wife, in his yacht, the "Snark." The yacht became disabled, and as pieces of the machinery had to be brought from Sydney, it was laid up on the island of Guadalcanar. Mr. and Mrs. London stayed there three weeks, as the guests of Mr. Darbeshire, and subsequently joined the recruiting vessel "Minota," which was carried by currents one night on to Malitna Reef, just off the dreaded island of Malaita.

According to information brought to Sydney by the officers of H. M. S. "Cambrian," Mr. and Mrs. London were on the reef for two days and two nights and during the whole time they were surrounded by cannibals in their canoes. Man-eating tribes from the interior of Malaita also assembled in large numbers along the foreshores. Mr. and Mrs. London had a most anxious time and were continuously on the watch day and night fully armed, as were also the crew of the "Minota."

What might have happened but for the close watch kept is of course a matter of conjecture, but the natives of Malaita have the name of being the wildest of any of the savages in the Solomons, and are always ready for the opportunity to make a tasty dish of the white man. Mr. Caulfield, one of the missionaries of the Queensland Evangelical Mission, fortunately exerts a wonderful influence over the natives of Malaita, and he took the precaution to enlist all the mission boys into a body-guard for the protection of Mr. and Mrs. London and the crew of the "Minota" until the work of refloating the vessel was accomplished.

The American novelist and his wife are likely to visit Australia shortly by steamer.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers etc., sell it

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

Moral Instruction Needed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Laziness and sulkiness are vices for which due punishment is dealt out, irrespective of the place where an offence in question happened to be committed. Accordingly, all vices should be deemed punishable, in proportion to the nature of their seriousness and the motive of practising them. "Moral instruction should form an important part of every elementary school curriculum," and again, "where systematic teaching of moral instruction is practicable, such teaching should be direct, systematic and graduated." The verdict cited here has been pronounced by the Code of Regulations for Public Elementary Schools. The sole and single purpose of all learning can be no other than that of building the character while developing the intelligence, of the taught. For, as soon as intelligence develops, thinking power gets cultivated, and partly aided by surroundings, the internal man becomes manifest ; this is called the period of forming character. It goes on nourishing itself further and further and the period of strengthening, it, too, deserves to be duly guarded against.

Absence of definite plan in teaching is apt to be run down in every quarter; 'paripassu,' absence of a definite plan of teaching moral lessons in a distinctly drawn out line, deserves to be removed and replaced by the striking presence of concrete lessons on morality, that are calculated to build character on a sound and salutary basis. A magistrate is a magistrate for all the 24 hours, in a certain sense, so that he is not expected to be unduly biassed by a case in a street which he is one day to be called upon to conduct. An office bearer, whoever he be, cannot, with impunity, plead his own freedom at any moment from the yoke of the duties devolving upon him, any more than a teacher who cannot excuse himself by alleging that correction of boys from wrong and mischievous behaviour in streets or in a corner of a house falls beyond his province. Only the necessary sanction for his action was required to be given and the present resolution of the Government strengthens the hands of the teacher in a desirable manner. Home and school are merely complementary of each other, as far as education in the real and enlarged sense of the term is concerned. A strong influence of the teacher should be exerted for good outside the precincts of the school, as a reflex action of the strong and direct, though neither severe nor lax, disciplinary measures that happen to be applied to boys in the school. Just as in a class of any number of boys, the teacher is required to control the movements of all his learners even from a distance, and just as he is explicitly asked to entirely refrain from the old-fashioned and rather rustic antiquated method of pulling one boy this way and one boy that way or pushing a third to be within the limits of order ; so also should he create a very healthy moral atmosphere in which his students, be they of any form of learning, might live, move and have their being for the time being and in which he might work a magic powerful enough to magnetise boys from proceeding on the path of unrighteousness.

Indian school and college institutions are not working on the English models of scholastic or collegiate constitutions. There by the mere association of names of able and eminent teachers, not only have boys made a desired mark but the institution itself has come to have achieved its own deserving fame. Why it is so, or how should things be managed here in India in order to improve the present state of things, is no longer the purpose of the present attempts to discuss or describe. Suffice it to observe that here as well as there, the moral tone of any teaching institution must needs be healthy, to an appreciable extent. It is the same sphynx-riddle that happens to be laid before every generation and the solution is not suited to the wants of that generation, as it appears from the practice of amending the past by the present. As far back as the time of Goethe, the same string has been harped upon when he makes it asserted: "Reverence, all want it, perhaps you yourself. Three kinds of gestures you have seen and we inculcate a threefold reverence. The first is reverence for what is above us. The second is reverence for what is under us. The third reverence is for what is around us." The riddle is laid and he had the solution in his own pious manner.

Looking to the age of learners, moreover, it is clear to believe that citizens are yet to be made out of them, by a proper training; and, that citizens are not born but made or created subsequently by an artificial development of nature. Anything, therefore, that interferes with the task, proves pernicious to the growth in either untimely bringing the seed to its ripened state or stifling altogether the salubrious growth in a premature manner. Both the lines must needs be avoided by those that desire their own welfare ; and since the age of students might not in all probability permit them to examine critically all the sides of the case, teachers and parents have to discharge their almost monopolised share of duty, in strictly and even ceremoniously guarding their words against the impending danger. Although loyalty is close allied to liberty in a constitutional sense and highly antagonistic to license; although sedition has in all ages been deemed unsafe and insane in character; yet, all the same, precepts of this kind, too, have their own time and need not be anticipated at any hour of teaching in a seminary. Comparing the India of the peace prevailing period with the India of previous times when war and lawlessness alone occupied the land, as also with the India of to-day when somewhere law-abiding and peace-loving persons are disturbed by offensive movements, it will not be difficult to perceive that the equilibrium has once more to be restored in the political nature.

"Youth" again, it has been aptly remarked, by Mr. Arundale, "is a period of violent enthusiasm, where the play of sentiment is greatest. The student has not had time to study politics, and so he has to take opinions ready-made. The more violent the opinion, the more will it appear palatable. But apart from the evil effects on students themselves, this active participation must surely result disastrously on the relations and on the college." The same with heavier emphasis holds good in the case of boys and children whose is the time of seed-sowing and seed-sprouting. The period of learning in schools and colleges is a period in which sentiment has its full play owing to both internal and external natures harmoniously operating upon each other, and reason sits silently passive, so as to be consequently affected for good, one way or another. When yet reason is made to shake off its dormant position step by step, and sentiment reigns supreme the mind but too naturally catches, on account of its over eagerness to catch something that has a greater fascination than others—mind, in the absence or feeble working, of reason—anything that is calculated to pamper its own fancy and increase its own tastes. Hence is the necessity of protecting from incessant inroads of impiety with sacred scrupulousness and prudent punctiliousness, the moral atmosphere of the school and the college. Hence is the desirableness of falling back, to an adequate and salutary extent, upon the past ideal of the hoary East, that requires strict discipline from disciples, while dwelling in the house and surveillance of the Guru, without letting any other agency of the worldly din of multifarious life disturb even slightly the sacred peace and pious tranquillity of the Guru's tuition, that has, by the bye, its counterpart in the Hostels of Western education, but a most striking one, on the Continent of Europe.

Even the English mode of education recognises "moral suasion" as an almost unfailing means of affecting the conduct of the taught, in the initial stage. By it, is meant : "the teacher's exhortations and the influence of his personal character and authority. It is admirable in its own way, and the more perfect the understanding between teacher and taught, the greater will be its power." Cases, however, there are in which refractory delinquents have to be dealt with in a manner to be distinctly different from the one adopted for tamer pupils. In fact, such measures have to be put into force as have both a deterrent as well as reforming effect. It is only a pity that in the absence of a wiser management of schools and colleges the Government has been obliged to resort to regulations that could have been spared, should the energy of boys have not been spent amiss, as it does in certain cases, to a certain undesirable extent. Exigencies require interference from authority; and when, in the ordinary course of circumstances, law steps in to exercise jurisdiction, reason or common-sense is to be inferred to have refused to work out its own function. Police help is called forth in those cases in which private efforts fail to patch up or reconcile a quarrel. Similarly, when masters or teachers in the larger sense of the term, were not able in all cases, to direct aright the perverted intelligence of wards, it is but natural that in order to restore order and peaceful protection, which alone is a precursor of sweet prosperity, Government should assert its own parental right to lead their young charges to the proper line of life. The duty is an obligation, incumbent primarily upon parents, and more correctly, upon parents and teachers combined in a harmonious whole, and secondarily only, upon Government. But, as recently pointed out by Mr. Broacha of Bombay, the disease is likely to fester more in one quarter than in another. "I know," says he, "and I could say with some authority that the ulcer is skin deep. It has not gone down to the masses, nor has it affected the upper classes. It has affected the students, youths and some educated men, but they are the fulcrum of the future, and unless the ulcer is cauterised at its seat, and men are brought to a path of sanity and of progress and reform, it may penetrate downward or shoot upward. It is the business of the greatest statesmanship, and a statesman of far-reaching views, earnest, sympathetic and electric, with the nerves of iron and the fingures of a gentle nurse to analyse, to probe and incise deep if necessary, to find out the causes and to apply the remedies."

Next, students get opinions ready-made and they adopt them for practice. This baffles the very fundamental object of education. For, as observed by Prof. Sully, "no intellectual work, such as imagining reasoning, can be done till the senses have supplied the materials." In the present case, however, hardly is there scope for the senses to collect materials or supply them to the mind so as to perceive points of resemblances and differences, sift them through the analysis of experience which itself is almost nil, and by that means make inferences and build theories or principles. Need it be added that all teachers, too, cannot lay claim to be regularly going through the process of examining, with due calmness, desirable energy and deserved impartiality, all the pros and cons of even the salient questions of the field of politics. Hence does a sacred line of separation happen to be safely drawn between the arts of ruling a school and ruling a State.

Children have been, moreover, represented by Western writers as pure specimens of workmanship. Rousseau calls the child "a perfect bit of workmanship coming from the Creator's hand, and which blundering man at once begins to mar." Wordsworth, too, "attributes to the infant positive excellencies, glimpses of a higher morality than ours, divine intuitions brought from a prenatal existence." Without, however, getting biassed or being affected by any predilections, it can be assumed that the child has no moral traits to start with: and then, too, it can be urged that the personal influence and instruction, both at home and in the school, and the example of associates in all the possible departments of life, are elements co-operating with one another for giving a tinge this way or that way, to the growing child or grown-up boy and man. Even suggestions or leading questions to young children overpower their feelings and direct their inclination on one side or another. With less force, but almost a similar effect, can the same remark be predicated of boys and adults who are yet progressing on the line of morality and whose convictions are not all formed or deep-seated.

Now, love is loyalty, or rather, loyalty is based upon love as well as faith. Love cannot be forcibly drawn out from the child's heart, by overbearing ways and means ; nor should the holy fountain be untimely perverted or rendered impure, by tinging the pure pellucid liquid with any undesirable hue or undeserving adulteration. "The essential principle," too, according to Pestalozzi, "of education is not teaching; it is love. The child loves and believes before it thinks and acts." Consequently, it much depends upon surrounding agencies and influences that a turn is taken by the child or a grown-up boy in one way or another. Consequently, too, the greatest need of guarding property against the evil effects or "violent enthusiasm" of young age. Hence, again, can it be deemed that an indirect case has been made out for the need —pressing need—for moral education in our seminaries, in order that "these forces of the heart —faith and love—that are in the formation of immortal man what the root is for the tree,' might be normally and unobstructedly cultivated to their healthy and happy extent.—Yours, &c.,

S. S. MEHTA.

Daji Raj High School, Wadhwan City, Oct. 13.

MARRIAGES IN HUNGARY.

La Foire Aux Fiancees.

Bachelors discontented with their lot should, wrote the "Globe" on September 18th, lose no time in setting out for Vienna and making thence for Bodony, in Hungary, for on Sunday next the "foire aux fiancees" will be held. The ancient custom takes place in the market place, and thither betake themselves early in the morning the marriageable youths and maidens of the neighbourhood. The scene is picturesque in the extreme. The girls—accompanied by their parents—bedecked with their family jewels, massive chains, and buttons in the form of little bells, the young men in gala jacket, tight-fitting knee dress, shoes with buckles, and carrying the bouquet, are all assembled in national costume.

On each side of the market-place are the booths for the sale of national delicacies and the usual accompaniments of the fair, which are much the same wherever one goes on the Continent. There one sees a girl in the most natural manner make an appearance of buying a cake. At this moment the youth in whose eyes the maiden is pleasant approaches, and offers the girl some beverage, a glass of coloured syrup. While she is drinking the young man says to her, "May God give thee to me." To this supplication she replies, "May God's will be done."

In accordance with Continental custom, handed down from Roman law, the consent of the parents is necessary before a marriage. The parents signify approval by the inclination of the head, and the fiance, offers his arm to his fiancee. Next a tour of the fair follows, and purchases are made for the bride elect. Then they have dinner together—somewhat, from our notions, a Spartan repast, the joint being roast pork. Later comes the dance, at the conclusion of which the betrothed separate, with a kiss and the mutual declaration of fidelity. A short engagement follows, and the marriage will take place towards the end of November. The custom is almost as picturesque, a Paris contemporary informs us, as the national costume of the young Hungarians is charming.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 15.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

For an exparte decree against the 2nd defendant.
[illegible]9-08 Mansuklal J and H Jamsetji R Patell and another vs Karsondas Dharamsi and others Daphtary F and D Payne and Co

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

627-07 Jehangir M and S Rustomji Ardeser Hiramaneck vs Dorabji Jehangir Randeria and others Bicknell M and R part heard.
668-07 Mulji and K Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri vs Keshav Harischandra Mantri Ardesir H D and Co.
161-08. Madhowji K. and C. R. D. Sethna vs Tricumdas Damodher and others. Dikshit D. and S. R. B and N. J. R. D., for trial of a Separate issue.
477-08 Captain and V Bhugvandas Madhuram vs Chimansey Kallianmull Bhaishunker K and G.
582-07 Bicknell M and R Vasontrao Madhavrao vs Jamnadas Vijbhukandas Ardeser H D and Co.
51-08 Payne and Co, Duva Tulla vs Raichand Khooshal Tyabji D and Co.
77-07 M B Chothia Baluram Morarka vs Ramrikh Ramlal Little and Co.
298-07 Madhavji K and Co Vallabhram Hemchand vs Champsey Parbat Captain and V (for postponement.)
832-07 Mulji and K Partabchand Gulabchand vs Jesung Ranchand. In person.
934-07 Dikshit D and S Purshotam Vishram Moruji vs Abdoolally Hakimji Lookmanji Pagdivalla Thakurdas and Co.
531 06 N B Vakil Kinjebehari Ravinarayen vs Mangalsing Bhagwatsing Captain and V.
567-07 Jehangir G and B Mowji Liladher vs Walji Ebji Thakurdas and Co.
180-07 Thakurdas and Co Shaik Sharafali Mamooji vs Shaik Esufally Peerbhoy and others S A Tyabji.
138-07 Baghavaye B and N Hirji Lilladhur and other vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormuzji and and others vs Khunderao L and M.
252-08 Mulla and M Arshabai widow and others vs Daudbhai Moosabhai and others Little and Co.
422-07 Tyabji D and Co Shirabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.
755-07 Madhowji K and Co Bhai Shanker Nanabhai and other The Trustees for the Improvement Trust of the City of Bombay.
283-08 Daphtary E and D Hirji Mulji and others vs Bhaishunker Ramshanker T A Ghandy.
782-07 Mulla and M Vassonji Mulji vs Jivraj Narsey and another Wadia G and Co.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal,

Long Causes.

624-08. Khunderao L. and M. Runchordas Tribhowandas Mody vs Essufally Hussanally and others Bicknell M and R. for trial of issue.
540-07 F P Pavri Jerbai widow and others vs Pirojbai widow Mulla and M.
94-05 Khunderao L and M Mirja Saheb Abdoolally Mirja Saheb Sarafally vs Rahematbai widow M R Vakil.
702-08 Bhaishunker K and G Valivahoo widow vs Ismail Haji Abdoola, in person.
606-07 Bhaishunker K and G The Yokohama Specie Bank Ld vs Ruttonbai and others Jehangir and S.
932 07 Tyabji D and Co Maganlal Kankoochand vs Vithaldas Vadilal and others Edgelow G W and Co.
69-08 Mulla and M Keshawji Dewkaran vs Velji Moorji and others C P D'Cunha.
765-05 Nanu H and Co Ramdas Rastonsey vs Chhotalal Gulabram Hiralal and Co.
545-08 Bicknell M and R Herbert M Phipson and others vs The Igatpuri Railway Co-operative Society Mansuklal J and H.
423-06 Makurdas and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Hirji Ardesher Dady and anothers Ardesher H D and Co.
707-06 Kanga and P Cowasji Fakirji Sidhva vs Bomanjee Eduljl Kashinath Wadia G and Co.
338-07 Tyabji D and Co Khatizabai widow vs Mahomed Mirza bin Mahomed I Mahimtula and others Ardesher H D and Co.
359-08 Mehta D and D Alidina Ladack Damji vs Meheralli Moledina and others Kanga and P.

Testamentary Suit.

18-07 Daphtary F and D Visram Dharsey vs Nenbai widow Jehangir G and B.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

For Judgment on Motion.

792-08 Jehangir M and S Uderam Kesaji and another vs Hyderally Abdul Cayrum. Pestonji R and K and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

197-08 Payne and Co Cyril D Montford Wellborne vs Lilianada Georgie Wellborne and another Craigie L and O.

Short Cause.

701-08 Little and Co, A. Readymoney and Co, vs G G Craig and another. In person. Kanga and P. and part heard.

Long Causes.

955-07. Smetham B and Co. Framji Cowasji Kavarana vs Maneckji Rustomji Billimoria Bicknell M and R.

For hearing exceptions to Commissioner's Report.
338-06. Payne and Co. Abdool Latiff Haji Mahomed Ebrahim Jitiker and others vs. Mahomed Hasanbin Shaik Mahomed Wakba and others F. P. Pavri S and J. N. M. and M Little and Co. Capt. and V.

For Hearing Exceptains to Commissioner's Report.
99-07 Mehta D and D Zulficar Allikhan vs Mahomed Mirja Mulla and M.
695-07 Tyabji D and Co Bai Fatmabai widow vs Yemnabai and others Kanga and P.
140-07. Tyabji D and Co. Moosa Haji Essa vs. Joonas Haji Sale Mahomed Kanga and P.
924-07 Tyabji D and Co Ramchandra Lalji vs Lalji Mansing and Sons Edgelow G W and Co.
396-08 Pestonji R and K Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa Kanga and P
903-07 Edgelow G and Co, Mirza M Kashani vs Bibi Sakina widow and others.
435-08 C P D'Cunha, Abdul R Ibrahim vs Adam Tyeb Mahubhai J and M.
568-08 In person a pauper Pandurung Narayen Javeri vs Narayen Raghoba Javeri and others Mansuklal J and H
593-08 Jehangir and S Adamji Vulliji vs Abdul Hoosein Shekh Jeewaji Tyabji D and Co
594-08 Daphtary F and D Ramkrishna Chintaman Shroff vs Waman Nana Shroff Bhaishanker K and G
769-07 M R Vakil Sha Nathoo Moorji vs Krishnabai widow and another Mirza M and M
552-07 Ardesher H D and Co Jamnadas Vijbhukandas vs Vasantrao Madhowrao and others Bicknell M and R K L and M J G and B P and Co

(Before The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE KNIGHT.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Commercial Cause.

619-06 Payne and Co P R and Co vs F Bhugwandas Chatterbhuj Daphtary and D, part heard.

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Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th Sept on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	2,000	2,000	20	4,020
Or per mile of Railway..	15	14	...	29
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	29,727	16,014	356	46,097
Total for 13 weeks	31,727	18,014	376	50,117
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,536	1,313	296	3,145
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	15	13	3	31
Total to corspg date do,	17,832	9,296	589	27,585

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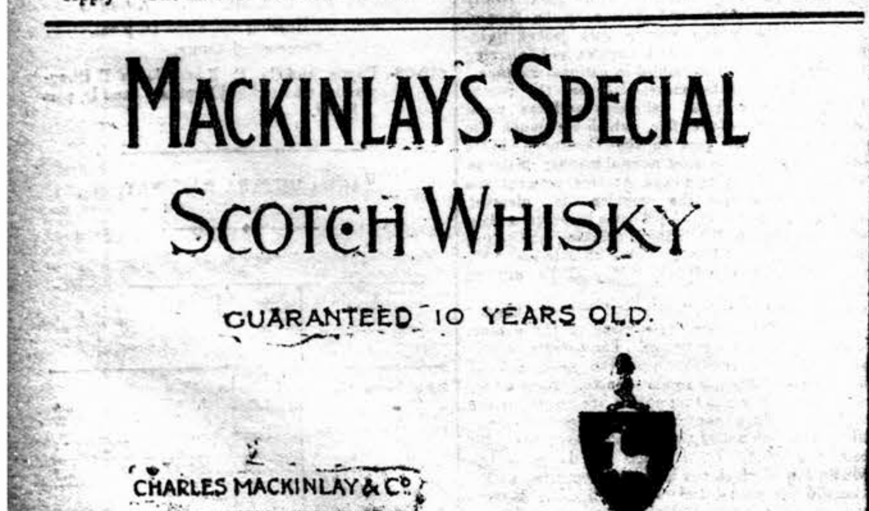
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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1908.

REFORM OF ISLAM.

REUTER's telegraphic summary of the 28th ultimo contained a resumé of an article recently published by Mr. Theodore Morison on the "Reformation of Islam." The article in question is apparently a counterblast to a statement made by Lord Cromer that the inelasticity of the Mahomedan religion is an insuperable obstacle to the reform of Islam; and Mr. Morison, among other proofs which he puts forward to combat this view, lays down that opinions regarding the teachings of the Koran are changing remarkably, notably in India. There is no doubt whatever that this statement of Mr. Morison is correct, but it is open to question whether Islam will really derive any benefit from any radical alteration of the views of the Musalman community regarding their sacred book. In many respects the original faith which the Prophet preached inculcates a morality and a standard of life that will bear comparison with the ethics of any other religion; and to an outsider, who views impartially religions other than his own, one of the most attractive features of Islam is the way in which the great mass of the Mahomedan population in all parts of the world clings to the faith of their fathers and is ready, if need be, to fight for it. In India, which is a regular melting-pot of creeds, a careful observer will be able to discover more salient instances than are afforded by the Islamite population of the gradual alteration and even renunciation of ancient faiths. But notwithstanding that these results are generally the outcome of a liberal education on Western lines, it is open to question whether they can be wholly commended and whether the individual who has educated himself up to the point at which he feels compelled to abjure the tenets of the faith in which he was brought up is a more acceptable figure than time who utilises his education towards bringing himself into closer touch with the high morality underlying his own faith.

We do not think that any fundamental alteration of the teachings of the Koran is a *sine qua non* for the awakening of the Mahomedan world. On the contrary we should be inclined to advocate the preservation of the old Koranic creed, as far as may be possible, in its original form. But what is wanted in our opinion is a wider appreciation of the value of education, at least among the Musalmans in India, and a wider comprehension of the fact that in essence the creed of Mahomed interposes no real bar between its followers and what is recognised in these days as the spirit of progress. An educated Musalman has recently laid down in the pages of a contemporary review that all Islamic countries stand in need of "Swadeshism." "In India," he writes, "it is the Musalmans to whom "Swadeshism" would prove more beneficial than it would be to the Hindus. The one business which would profit most by "Swadeshism" is the cloth-manufacturing business; and so the one people, who would be most benefited are the Julahas, who are as a rule Musalmans. There is another way in which the Musalmans will profit most by the development and revival of Indian industries and commerce. It will open fresh fields to the Moslem population for the investment of their money. At present there is none for them, while there is for the Hindus, who are not forbidden by their religion to take interest." We are not inclined to accept Mahomedan "Swadeshism" in the limited form in which it is here put forward, for the very good reason that the Musalman population, excepting a few well-known sects that have inherited the peculiar genius of a Hindu or half-Hindu ancestry, cannot hope to compete the business with the mercantile Hindu classes. The latter are merchants born and bred; the ordinary Mahomedan is not; and in a country where the Hindu, and the mercantile Hindu in particular, preponderates so largely, it is almost hopeless to expect that the Mahomedan will ever be able to attain anything approaching the position in the commercial world which is now occupied by the Vaishya. But this disability to oust the Hindu from this position in the world of trade need not prevent the Mahomedans from educating themselves for other careers of usefulness. At the present moment the number of Musalmans who hold official posts, both high and low, is unusually small, owing to the fact that so few of the community care to educate themselves for the public service. As a result the few who do hold posts under Government often find themselves in a very difficult position and scarcely able to make head against tho sectional jealousies and animosities which surround their path. How difficult, for example, it is for a Mahomedan mamlatdar to hold his own against the snares which are laid for him by the party that monopolises such appointments can only be learnt by experience; and even in urban centres where there is perhaps a greater chance for Mahomedans to obtain official or semi-official positions the amount of passive, if not active, opposition which confronts them in their career is well-nigh incalculable.

If only there were a larger body of educated Mahomedans of all classes in India, such disheartening circumstances would be to some extent obviated. There would be a stronger body of public opinion to support the individual throughout his career against those who might seek to belittle his work or get him into trouble; and in almost every walk of life the Musalmans would be able, without in any way being untrue to the fundamental tenets of their faith, to make their voice heard and establish their position as a social and political unit of importance. "The Musalmans," to quote again the writer of the above-mentioned article, "cannot possibly join in militant 'Swadeshism.' They have an international importance and a greater responsibility. They are bound by duty and by religion to be loyal to the ruling authority. They have to win the sympathies and affections of the British people not only for themselves in India but also for the sake of their co-religionists abroad. So, if their Hindu countrymen want them to join hands with them in 'Swadeshism,' that 'Swadeshism' must be run on peaceful and economic and not on political and militant lines." On our part we think that the Mahomedans as a body will be following the highest course if, instead of troubling themselves now about the question whether they should join hands with the Hindu in any particular policy or movement, they set themselves to the task of so educating themselves that they are able to stand quite alone as a community and make their reasonable demands for recognition, not on the score that they are outnumbered by other races and therefore driven to the wall, but on the score that they have elevated themselves mentally and socially to the position at which they can compete justly with any other set of people for such careers as it may be in the power of the ruling authority or the public to bestow.

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AN INTERESTING PARSI ANNIVERSARY. TO-DAY is the anniversary of the youngest Fire Temple of the most sacred order belonging to the Parsis, and they consequently hold a high feast in its honour. There are only three other such temples in Bombay, and four in other parts of India. Of these the premier one at Udwada is very old, having been established according to Parsi tradition within a hundred years after the battle of Nahavand and the loss of their dominion in Persia in the middle of the seventh century. The youngest of these seven fire-temples is still old enough, having been established in 1845, and its age being 63. There is a strange superstition among this people that in one country there should not be more than seven fire temples of the highest order. So when in India this number was reached in 1845 it was generally supposed that there would never be consecrated any more fire temples or Atesh Behrams as they are called. There was even a superstitious belief that there should not be more than one such Atesh Behram in any one city. Taking their ground on this belief, those who intended to build and consecrate an Atesh Behram in Surat, sought to prevent others who also had a similar object. They even went to the British Court or Adalat in that city in order to restrain the builders of another temple. But George Anderson, the Judge of Surat, who afterwards became acting Governor of Bombay, decided in in 1822 against any such pretension, and both the fire-temples were accordingly consecrated the next year in that city. Seven years after this, Bombay, too, which had previously only one temple, got its second Atesh Behram consecrated in 1830, and fifteen years later still, it came to possess a third one. It had then to wait for more than half a century to get its fourth Parsi fire-temple. It had to wait so long on account of the superstition we have mentioned above that there should not be more than seven such temples in India. But a blow was given to this belief also not by a British Court of justice as at Surat in 1822, but by a large section of the Parsis themselves. However the superstition, like most such, died hard, and made one last, though feeble, fight. It was believed of old by Parsis that the country would suffer dire calamities if there should be erected in it more than seven temples of the holiest kind of fire. It so happened that the eighth fire temple, which celebrates its anniversary to-day, was consecrated at a time when plague had just begun to have its hold of Bombay and to spread to the neighbouring localities. This circumstance was at once seized by some Parsis as a confirmation of their belief, and an otherwise learned and eminently sensible Dastur or high priest wrote a ponderous pamphlet, in which among other things he solemnly proved, to his own satisfaction at least, that the plague had come to Bombay and India as a punishment from God to the impious people who had allowed an eighth Fire Temple to be erected in their city!

The origin of this eighth temple was owing to a schism among Parsi priests about twenty-five years ago. Priests from Navsari, in Gujarat, who practice extensively in Bombay have always claimed ecclesistical superiority for their native town, where alone priests were ordained. Some influential Parsis of Bombay resolved to challenge this superiority and to break this monopoly of Navsari to ordain priests. They resolved to ordain priests also in Bombay. Whereupon almost the whole body of Navsari priests in this city, several hundred in number, seceded from the fire-temple whose authorities had resolved to ordain priests, and would have nothing to do with it. As they had no fire-temple in Bombay subject to Navsari, their native place, they resolved to erect one. In this they succeeded after great difficulties and with the help, chiefly of their influential laity, they built the handsome temple in Dhobitalao, which cost them several lakhs of rupees, and finally consecrated it after very elaborate ceremonies lasting for nearly a year, in October 1897. The consecration of a fire-temple of the most sacred order was a novelty to the present generation in Bombay as half a century had elapsed since the last temple was so consecrated; and great interest was excited among the Parsis by the auspicious event. The final ceremony of dedication of the temple was performed on the day and the month which are both sacred to fire among the Parsis. And every year, when this day recurs, as it does to-day, they keep this sacred anniversary religiously. Additional solemnity is attached to this anniversary day as Government has made it a Parsi holiday for its employes.

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STILL IN THE AIR. THE fatal accident to Mr. Orville Wright's aeroplane by which his brave companion in flight was killed and himself seriously injured and recent does not seem to have disheartened Mr. Wilbur Wright, though he felt unequal to any trial of his machine for a few days until his mind was relieved by reassuring reports of the condition of his brother in America. But then he lost no time in making more daring and successful flights than ever. He bids fair to win by the end of the year all the prizes offered by the Aero Clubs of Europe. Mr. Edison has not implicit faith in the aeroplane designed by the Wrights, chiefly because its maintenance in the air, and consequently its real value depends entirely on the mechanical skill and presence of mind of the operator. No ordinary person could drive this aeroplane, for the action of the planes and the driver's slightest movement must be in complete harmony; the least variation would endanger everything. His conception of an aeroplane is one that should be helicoptal and automatic in its operation, the driver bearing the same easy relation to it as the chauffeur does to his automobile or the driver to his engine. When Mr. Edison's helicopter is produced, it is to "encircle the globe in a week," it will take passengers across the ocean—which one?—in 18 hours for a settled tariff, for his invention is to be a practical commercial carrier. Those who have been seeking the North Pole in vain will be able to trip thither in less than two days in a helicopter, registered and numbered, without doubt. All this should be very comforting, although Mr. Edison admits that he has been twenty years thinking out this curious problem. In the course of his inventive meditations he condemned the light dirigible balloon, for the uncertain elements of nature play too great a part in its propulsion. The aeroplane on the bird-wing system he also set aside as impossible, for we cannot secure the automatic action of the bird. We must be content to depart from nature if we want to cleave the air successfully. He shows that the automobile and the bicycle were not made on the "human-leg" model, and that they are vast improvements on it as far as speed goes. His invention, the helicopter, which be it remembered is still safe from all risks in his own brain, is planned as a "series of aeroplanes forming a circular machine, each plane running off on a tangent from the central motor, with two very small propelling planes; the gyroscope principle is introduced as a steadying factor." He does not quite promise to materialise this dream himself, but predicts that all great inventors will find they must adopt his plan of a helicopter. Meanwhile it breaks no bones, for it floats safe in the spacious mind of its skilful originator.

IT is understood that the Amir of Kabul will proceed to Jellalabad at the end of the *Id* festival early next month.

SIR G. ROOS-KEPPEL, Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, arrives in Simla this week, on a short visit.

WE have received from the Bombay Tramways a card giving the meaning of the coloured spots which are now placed on the trams, and anyone possessing the card—which presumably is to be had on application—need never fear taking the wrong route. For instance two red dots means that the route is from Parel to Grants Buildings via Kalbadevi and Rampart Row. In each case the indicator consists of dots such as a red above a green on a white ground, two whites on a black ground or a green on a white ground above a white on a black ground. When once the public has become accustomed to the marks they should save a lot of confusion to those who use the trams which is seemingly a steadily growing portion of the population.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

MULEY HAFID'S TITLE OF SOVEREIGNTY.

Shipping Competition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, SEPTEMBER 25.

More than a fortnight after the first suggestion by the German Foreign Office that the time has come for recognising Muley Hafid as successor to his brother the Franco-Spanish note has at last been presented on September 14th. It enumerates the indispensable conditions which in the opinion of the two powers ought to be laid on the new ruler ere the signatary powers of the Algeciras Act would acknoledge him as the legitimate Sultan of Morocco. However one may be disposed to judge about the justification of the required "guarantees" defined in this note, there can be no disputing the point that after the record of French diplomacy in the Moroccan affair every word of this momentous State-paper will have to be carefully serutinised in order to avoid unpleasant "misunderstandings" as they occurred before. Indeed, from the revelations of the Spanish paper "Heraldo" we know that already at San Sebastiano, the Spanish statesman, had much trouble in excluding some ebullitions of "indiscreta vehemencia" from the text presented by both Governments. The long delay in handing over the repeatedly advertised diplomatic Note was entirely due to these objections by the less nervous partner.

There might have been on occasion for the French Government to impose very heavy obligations on Muley Hafid as a price of his recognition by the signatary powers, if there were still any rivals of His Sherific Majesty in the field or if the Moroccans themselves required from their future sovereign some corroboration of his title by foreign powers. Such is however not the case. Muley Hafid has already fully satisfied all requirements of a legitimate Sultan according to the Moroccan notions of public law. As well as his brother he is a lawful descendant of Ali, the brother-in-law of the prophet. Even to a higher degree than his brother he possesses that erudition in divinity and Arabic literature that every occupier of the Sherific throne is expected to have. He has thirdly been duly proclaimed Sultan by the Ulemas and Sherifs of all tribes. Then he has got the Moroccan equivalent of unction by establishing his authority in all the holy cities of the Empire. Lastly the ordeal of a pitched battles has proved to the satisfaction of all Muslems that Allah is with their new Sultan and no more with his brother who has been deposed and has declared himself ready to abdicate. As a matter of fact Muley Hafid enjoys an authority throughout the country as his predecessor could never boast of, especially not since those not yet forgotten days when he feebly submitted to the bullying of an ambitious French diplomatist a few years ago.

For the legitimate ruler of an independent state the recognition by other powers living in peace with his country is of course a mere matter of formality. Now the Algeciras Act guaranteed the independence of Morocco in 1906. Therefore it would be self-evident that in this case the recognition would imply the acceptance by Muley Hafid of all acts of state of his predecessor and the formal obligations contained therein. This should apply to the Algeciras Act also of which the Sultan of Morocco is a partner. That Muley Hafid is ready to expressly declare his willingness to do so, the world knows already since July. It was the Tangers Correspondent of the "Times" who then called attention to the probability that France would now by steps of moderation and reconciliation end the Moroccan affair that by its initial mismangement had become so pregnant with international complications. By paving the way for the new ruler of Morocco France might have easily gained a moral victory.

After some hesitation the French Gorvenment went into the opposite direction. The signatary powers were approached with a proposal to extort from Muley Hafid all concessions necessary for making it impossible for him to move on his own lines. In order to characterise these "guaranties" of good behaviour we need only mention the demand that Muley Hafid should recant the doctrine of the Holy War, though it had never been proclaimed neither by him nor by his immediate predecessor. Now let us suppose for a moment that Muley Hafid could be prevailed upon by the unanimous wish of all signatary powers to accept all these conditions. What would be his gain? Would it fill the whole bill made up against him in this remarkable note? By no means. For France expressly reserves for herself her own "particular items" notably the recovery of the expenses of her military expedition if Muley Hafid should refuse to accept her terms, France would use force for getting a sufficient compensation for her "penetration pacifique." She would find it easy work to bring the Sultan to terms; for the most efficient means of resistance, the declaration of a holy war against the oppressor, Muley Hafid could not apply, as he is to denounce this weapon by European order, before France presents her bill. This calculation has, however, the fundamental fault that Muley Hafid could not possibly think of buying his recognition by such a humiliating condition. The Ulemas and Sherifs would certainly depose him if he gave up the last means of defending Moroccan independence. It is difficult to understand how French statesmen could believe in the possibility of such a suicidal act of the "de facto" ruler of Morocco in consideration of speedy acknowledgment by the foreign powers. Probably the influence of the "Comite du Maroc" is responsible for this blunder.

Muley Hafid is sure to derive a new strengthening of his position from this over-reaching move of French diplomacy. He need only point to this intention in order to add religious fanaticism to the loyal devotion of the warlike tribes. If he simply declares himself determined rather to decline the recognition of France and Spain than to accept such a condition, he secures to his orders an enthusiastic obedience which goes far beyond the customary bonds of allegiance in the loose organisation of his state.

But if there is so much of political strength to be gained by a flat refusal, what material advantage could Muley Hafid expect from an acceptance of the proposed terms? The "Agence Havas" does not forget to hold out a monetary inducement for the Sultan. The current account of his brother Abdul Aziz in the Moroccan State Bank will, in case of complying with the French demands be transferred on Muley Hafid's name. A great promise forsooth! Unfortunately the archives of the former Sultan are already in the hands of his successor so that he knows how little there remained on the credit side when the last expedition of Abdul Aziz ended with inglorious defeat. Is it not only too plain that in the interval from that date to the formal recognition of Muley Hafid the prodigal Abdul Aziz will have drawn the last cent standing in his name? What a fool must the "Agence Havas" believe Muley Hafid to be if such an inducement is supposed to have any effect on his resolution!

SHIPPING COMPETITION.

As statistical abstracts derive their interest merely by comparing corresponding figures the Imperial German Bureau of Statistics, in giving a survey of the activity of the German mercantile marine in 1906, added the more important data for other countries as well, especially of those that most keenly compete with the shipping trade of the Fatherland, and also added the statistical data of previous years as far back as 1895, the beginning of a long period of prosperity. The available official material is quite sufficient for 76 economic units of foreign countries. For twelve other countries with a sea-shore only isolated data could be given. From a study of these long rows of figures some interesting inferences may be drawn regarding the general development of the sea-born traffic during the last twelve years.

In the first place we get the result that nearly all ports show a most noteworthy increase of tonnage cleared. If there are a few exceptions to this rule they are easily explained by political events, such as the Russo-Japanese War, the Boxer troubles in China and the Boers' war. As an average measure of this extension we may lay down the estimate that every where the traffic has about doubled in this period. Indeed, if we inquire what countries fell behind this average, we find only two noteworthy exceptions to the rule. One concerning Italy with an increase of 4 1-2 million tons or about 50 percent and the other concerning Great Britain that swelled the traffic in her ports from 40 to 60 million tons or likewise by 50 percents only. But on closer examination one finds a great difference in these two cases. For Italy it cannot be denied that her sea-going trade in the Mediterranean did not keep pace with that of her principal rivals, viz. Austria-Hungary, Greece and France. As regards England the explanation is quite otherwise. To some extent the starting of new direct lines from other European countries to transatlantic or Far Eastern coasts accounts for the fact that the transit and carrying trade of Great Britain is not quite as paramount as in former years. This factor would make itself much more felt, if England gave up her free trade policy that makes her the centre of gravitation for the movement of so many wares of universal consumption. But a far more obvious explanation of the percentage of increase being less astonishing in England's case is the enormous superiority of the British shipping already at the commencement of this period. "Good care is taken in the cosmic system that the trees never reach the sky," is a German saying. If we simply compare the number of tons by which the English ports have advanced in traffic with that of any other country, we perceive at once how much England is still ahead of all competitors. Even Japan that multiplied the traffic in her ports seven times within the last twelve years cannot be compared with the growth of English ports. The whole number of tons entering German ports in 1906 is only equal to the English increase in the last twelve years. Even in 1906 the shipping in all United States' harbours was only one-half, and that of German ports only one-third of the corresponding English figure.

The keener competition of the shipping companies appears most clearly, if we compare the respective share of various flags in the trade of the particular countries. For every competitor the natural ambition ought to be to keep his place in the order of participants or to press to the foreground. In this universal race the theoretical rule ought to be, that every country with a sea-shore secures the first place in the shipping list to its own flag. But for geographical, economic and historical reasons that is by no means the rule yet. Only ten states (leaving alone the colonies) have advanced so far in the natural development of their shipping. These are: Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Greece, Spain, Japan and Brazil.

For all other countries a foreign flag still tops in the shipping list. Up to 1895 in every case the English flag stood foremost. That is still the rule for the greater number of foreign countries, especially for those with considerable sea-born traffic. But in a few countries already other flags have gained the first place; the American flag in Guatemala, the Norwegian flag in Honduras and the German flag in the Baltic ports of Russia, in Siam, Labuan, the island of Haity, the Bahama islands and Columbia, most decidely however along the African coasts in Zanzibar, Portuguese Africa, Liberia, French Dahomey and British East Africa. It was also the German flag that made most progress among the numerous new competitors in all other countries, succeeding thereby to approach the British percentage more than any other flag and surpassing already the British share in the shipping of the Finnish, Danish and Swedish harbours where the geographical position favoured it most. But though we come to the result that German and Japanese shipping advanced in longer strides than any other non-British rival, we must not overlook that nevertheless in most countries the absolute gain was equal or even greater for British shipping and that the German progress was gained more at the expense of other flags than that of Great Britain. If e. g. of the increase of shipping in French harbours that amounted to 13 1-2 million tons, Germany gained 2 7-8 millions, Great Britain 2 1-2 millions, both may be well satisfied as either gained more than France herself, who did not even reach an increase of 2 millions and therefore in her own harbours ceded the first place to Great Britain. We may also find a good illustration of the change from the traffic returns of the Suez Canal. Of the 6¼ million tons of increase since 1895 British ships alone got more than a half, German ships a quarter, French ships only one forty-eighth. In 1895 the French and German shares of the Suez Canal traffic were about equal; at present the German tonnage is thrice as large as the French but, on the other hand, amounts only to rather less than a quarter of the British figure. If we find from the statistical tables that the competition was keenest between England, the United States, Germany, Norway, France and Japan, we cannot wonder, as these six countries are also those with the largest mercantile marines.

L. ASCH.

HOW THE STATE PAYS PENSIONS.

Some Extraordinary Anomalies

Some extraordinary anomalies in the way in which the State awards its pensions are pointed out by Mr. Marshall Jackman in the "Schoolmaster."

A few days ago, he says, I examined the Blue Book, recently issued, containing a record of the pensions paid to Civil Servants. I turned from a perusal of this to the record of the Board of Education to discover the way in which the services of the nation's teachers were recognised. Some startling, if not humiliating, contrasts presented themselves. Among other anomalies it is remarkable that the teacher alone is compelled to contribute to the purchase of his superannuation, in the case of young teachers as much as two-thirds of the cost, whilst the Civil Servant contributes nothing. It is a common assumption in the service that their superannuation is deferred pay, but there is no evidence in support of this.

The Board of Education's report for the year 1906-7 records that 1,148 teachers were on the superannuation list, receiving £32.462 a year, an average of less than £30 apiece. On breakdown allowances there were 1.295 teachers, receiving £31,997, an average of less than £25 a year. Putting these two together, there are 2,443 teachers under the Government scheme receiving, in superannuation and breakdown allowances, £64,459—less than £27 per head. I turn to the Civil Service record, and find that 4,168 Civil Servants receive £644,616, or, on the average, more than £150 each. Thus the teachers from the nation's schools, numbering more than half the Civil Servants from Government offices, receive in superannuation less than one-tenth of the money.

REFLECTIONS FOR PUBLIC MEN.

The list which Mr. Jackman gives includes His Majesty's Judges, Ambassadors, and Civil Servants of the highest official rank. The halcyon times may come when teachers will rank with these in matters of salary and pensions, but at present they must be eliminated in a comparison. There are, however, cases, were taking into consideration the work and status of the pensioners, the contrast between the sum paid to the teacher and that to the Civil Servant is very striking. An examination of the details of the list in which the name, age, years of service and reasons for retirement are given reveal very many cases which will cause heart-burning amongst the teachers, and should provide food for reflection for public men.

At the British Museum, an assistant with a salary of £500 after forty-two years' service received a pension of £333 6s. 8d. a year. An attendant with a salary of £135 12s. 8d. was pensioned off on £90 8s. 4d. Another attendant, after twenty-eight years' service, broke down, and received £51 1s. 8d. If he had been a teacher he would have received £38. A senior assistant, with a salary of £313, broke down in 1872, after twenty years' service, and has been drawing £101 per annum ever since. The headmaster of the largest London County Council school would have received under the Government scheme, for the same length of service, £30 a year. Evidently work at the British Museum in any capacity is much more worthily recognised than the most responsible work in the nation's schools.

EXAMPLES OF PENSIONS.

In the Consular Service the Chief Clerk of the Court at Alexandria, after forty-two years' service, received £180 a year while the Vice-Consul at Havre receiving £150 a year, was superannuated, after thirty-two years' service, on £80 a year. A teacher for similar length of service would get less than half that amount. The Chaplain at Pernambuco, after seventeen years' service, received a breakdown allowance of £200 a year; a brother of the cloth at Valparaiso, after thirteen years' service, received a breakdown allowance of £90 a year. The constable at Tokio, with eighteen years' service behind him, retired, and received £84 a year pension.

In 1854 the office of storekeeper at St. Helena was abolished on the suppression of the slave trade. This official had put in twelve years' service, and received £43 a year, which he has drawn ever since. The length of time a teacher would have to serve to receive such a pension would not be twelve, but forty years. The office of messenger at the Manchester Court of Bankruptcy was abolished in 1872. The holder of that office, whose length of service is not given, but whose age at that time was fifty-four years, received an allowance of £266 13s. 4d, which he is still drawing. A copy clerk at the Law Courts after twenty-four years' service, received £80 a year as compensation for abolition of office, another copy clerk received £106 4s. 8d. while a third after twenty-six years' service, received £169 4s. 8d. Copy clerks are evidently considered much more valuable servants by the State than the most experienced teacher in an elementary school.

MESSENGERS vs. TEACHERS.

In 1862 a messenger in the Debtors' Court, after eleven years' service, on abolition of office, received £52 1s. 2d., which he still receives, a greater pension than most teachers will receive after forty years' service. In the office of Survey I note that a trigonometrical observer received £117 6s. 4d. for 45 years' service, while a trigonometrical computor was paid £125 1s. 10d. after forty-two years' service; a zicographic printer secured £79 5s. 10d., with thirty-two years' service, and a lithographic printer £79 16s. 10d. for twenty-five years' service. An engraver, with twenty-eight years' service, received a breakdown allowance of £107 0s. 6d., while a chief engraver, with thirty-five years' service on abolition of office, received £153 3s. 5d.

A labourer in the Ordnance Survey with thirty-eight years' service secured £52 3s. 4d. This is £10 more than any teacher has obtained up to this time under the Government scheme. The work of preparing the nation's survey is certainly useful and valuable, but it is not more important than the work at training the nation's children. At the Treasury, a messenger received £71 10s. a year pension, a first-class messengar £89 12s. a year, a superintendent of messenge's £246 13s. 4d. The most the State will pay a teacher under the scheme is £22 10s.

The nation to-day is paying more to 100 ambassadors than to 2,000 teachers, concludes Mr. Jackman.

New theories as to the cause of sunstoke are ways being developed, but a writer in Indian Public Health" broaches one which has least the merit of originality. He sugests at certain electric waves or currents pass rough the system. These, if not insulated, ill do no harm, but when, as in the case of ropeans wearing thick boots, the current is tercepted, serious mischief may be done. e native of this country, wearing neither oes nor headgear, offers no opposition to the ssage of the electric waves, and so escapes effects. This theory may seem plausible ugh from some points of view, but most ple probably will still incline to the actinic ory, and indeed the writer of the article der notice, admits that there are sound sons for the contention that the dark pignt in the skin of the native of India renders immune.

BY THE WAY.

THE POPE'S SCHOOL REPORTS.

Everything gets published nowadays, and here is publicity given, in an Italian newspaper, to an old school report on Giuseppe Sarto, now his Holiness Pope Pius X. He was at a secondary school at Catelfranco, under a priest named Amadio, in 1849; and this is the pedagogue's account of his comparative attainments in various subjects.

Literature: Excellent.
Italian language: First of his class.
Mathematics: Very good.
Latin: Moderately good.

"Good conduct" is not mentioned but it may be presumed that the Pontiff that was to be was proficient in that branch of the curriculum also.

SANDWICH MEN AND SARASATE.

The death of Senor Sarasate recalls several good stories of difficulties in connexion with his name. One concerns an incident in Edinburgh during his visit there in 1888 or 1889, which the "Dispatch" of that city recalls. To advertise his performances eight Sandwich-men were sent out, each of whom bore in front and behind him one letter of Sarasate's name. They started all right, but after a time removed the boards from their shoulder to have a rest. On resuming their labours each man shouldered the boards nearest him and fell in behind the man who had formerly marched before him. When the leader, who bore the initial "S," turned round to see if his men were ready, what he saw was "SATARESA." He knew enough to realise that something was wrong, but how to right it was more than he could tell. After changing a man here and there he got it "STARASEA." But still it didn't seem correct.

A STRANGE DEVICE.

By this time the poor fellow was in a terrible state. If any of their employers' people were on the outlook and couldn't see them their day's wage would be stopped! He tried again and yet again, but it was no use. And a moment later a man bearing the letter "S" before and behind was seen running towards the Music Hall to copy down the name from one of the posters there. And along the right side of Princes-street there walked towards the appointed rendezvous at the mound three men, who bore the strange device "A A E": while opposite them there paced along the left-side gutter four others, who, if to advertise means to attract attention, succeeds well for everyone who passed looked round in wondering amazement as to what "RATS" meant.

THE USES OF AUTHORSHIP.

An addition to the list of phraseological coincidences has just been made by a speaker at the Religious Congress now assembled in the Oxford Schools. For a competent student of any great subject there was, said Professor Rhys David, no better way of clarifying and increasing knowledge than writing a book about it. Something like the same sentiment was expressed, a little more cynically, by the late Bishop Creighton, at a Dictionary of National Biography dinner. "Whenever," he declared, "I have found myself especially ignorant of any subject I have always tried to get a commission for an article on it, and in this way I have picked up a good deal of useful information."

A CONAN DOYLE STORY.

A story which Sir Conan Doyle is fond of telling about himself appears in the "October Lady's Realm." It relates to a humorous mistake made by a Mother Superior of one of the big Irish convents, who had confused his name with that of Canon Doyle, the famous Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, whom she admired. Seeing the name Conan Doyle on a copy of "Micah Clarke," the good Mother bought the book, thinking that it would do excellently to read aloud for the edification of the convent students. Even in the opening chapters the edification was not as apparent as she expected it to be, for the story told of love-making and of fighting and it had an unmistakably wordly tone.

A WISE DECISION.

The consequence was that the novices were thrilled, while the older nuns were startled. "The dear Canon is preparing us for a miracle of grace," said the Mother Superior in explanation; "the frivolous flirt and the fierce heretical warrior will be converted as the tale unfolds." Then some one perceived the mistake, and pointed out the name Conan instead of the word Canon. The Mother Superior, who was thoroughly interested in the story, was some what crestfallen; but she took the matter philosophically. "Oh, well," she said, "the book must be a good one, for I bought it from a pious book-seller. Now we have bought and paid for it, if would be wasteful were we not to read it to the end." And we presume they did.

AN EDINBURGH POLICEMAN AND CARLYLE.

Scotland has a great reputation for learning in the United States, and a lady who came over from Boston recently expected to find the proverbial shepherd quoting Virgil and the labourer who had Burns by heart. She was, the "Glasgow News" tells, disillusioned in Edinburgh. Accosting a policeman, she inquired as to the whereabouts of Carlyle's house. "Which Carlyle?" he asked. "Thomas Carlyle," said the lady. "What does he do?" queried the guardian of the peace. "He was a writer—but he's dead," faltered she. "Well, madam," the big Scot informed her, "if the man is dead over five years there's little chance of finding out anything about him in a big city like this."

WHAT IT MAY COME TO.

Mr. Harold Lawson, who has written many of the lively lyrics for Mr. G. P. Huntley at the Hicks Theatre, has written the following verses descriptive of what may happen if romantic stage marriages continue at their present rate of progression:—

The manager was very wroth,
Said he: "This is a queer age;
I thought you would be more than loth
To leave me for the Peerage!
Indeed, you wound me to the quick,
Your understudy is a stick.

"The play had quite a splendid start,
Your cruel desertion wrecks it;
It wasn't written in your part,
This inartistic exit.
Now, tell me, aren't you sorry, pray?
You callous little coryphee!"

Said she: "I meant to come back soon,
I'm sorry that I tarried;
The reason is, this afternoon
I happened to get married.
You see, when all is said and done,
I must remember Number One!

"The pain of my sincere regret
For this most brusque behaviour
Is tempered by a maisonette
In beautiful Belgravia.
I have, besides, a shooting-box,
A comforting account with Cox."

Here is a plan to set you free
From any fancied grievance;
Why not produce a Pot-Pourri,
And play it at St. Stephen's?
While peers in robes all satiny
Pass laws at every matinee.

MEN AND MATTERS.

A CHESS STORY.

The chess match for the championship, which has excited the attention of lovers of the game, reminds a reader of a story of which Dr. Lasker was the hero. Formerly the doctor was in the habit of occasionally visiting a restaurant in the City, well-known to chess devotees. On one of these occasions, just prior to his departure for St. Petersburg to play Steinitz for the championship, a fussy old gentleman offered to play him for a box of cigars if he would concede him the "odds of a queen." The offer was good naturedly accepted; and, on winning, the great chess-player became the recipient of a box of doubtful-looking cigars. On visiting the same restaurant, after his victory over Steinitz, Lasker happened to meet the fussy old gentleman again, and he smilingly asked him what he thought of the cigars. "First-rate!" replied the champion; "in fact, I might almost say they won me the match." "Indeed! I am delighted to hear it!" returned the old gentleman, much pleased. "Yes," continued Lasker, with twinkling eyes, "I gave them all to Steinitz, and he smoked them!"

A MANY-SIDED PEER.

Lord Rosslyn, who has challenged Sir Hiran Maxim to test his system of "breaking the bank" at roulette and lost, is one of the most versatile members of the peerage. He has been soldier, war correspondent, journalist and private secretary, and, as "Mr. James Erskine," he earned quite a reputation on the boards of the London stage. Latterly he has interested himself in "systems" for "breaking the bank" at Monte Carlo and he is firmly convinced that he has at last discovered an infallible method. An amusing story has been told of Earl Rosslyn when he was a mere lad travelling in Norway. He was at Trondhjem at the time and he learned that the King of Sweden and Norway was also in the town. Accordingly, he made his way to the Royal residence and asked to see his Majesty. On being told that the King was not at home, Lord Rosslyn presented his card, with the remark that he would be glad to see his Majesty at a certain well-known hotel. It is said that the good-natured monarch accepted the unceremonious invitation and actually turned up at the hotel, to the great surprise of his youthful host.

A GRAND OLD MAN OF LITERATURE.

There are few more remarkable men among us to-day than Sir Theodore Martin, author of a "Life of the Prince Consort," and many other books, who celebrated his ninety-second birthday last week. Sir Theodore attributes his remarkable vitality to the fact that he has been a hard worker all his life, and he is of opinion that, given a sound constitution in the first place, all men should live to the ripe age that he has reached. Sir Theodore has little sympathy with the spirit of the present age, and he deplores the hustling methods of the modern young man. "Learn to labour and to wait" is his favourite motto—a motto he has himself acted on all through his long and brilliant career. If you ask him what he dislikes most about the present age, he will tell you that his pet aversion is the noise of the motor-car.

A WONDERFUL LIFE.

Sir Theodore's life has been crammed full of interesting incidents, and he has known nearly every literary celebrity of note during the latter half of the last century. Dickens, Thackeray, Browning, and Carlyle were all friends of his, and he can recall seeing Sir Walter Scott walking down Prince's Street, Edinburgh, leaning heavily on a stick. Sir Theodore's reminiscences of the stage are equally interesting, and among the giants of the past whom he has seen were Phelps, Macready, and the great Edmund Kean. As all the world knows, Sir Theodore Martin married Miss Helen Faucit, at one time one of the greatest actresses on the English stage, and he recalls an interesting reminiscence of the early stage career of the late Sir Henry Irving. At that time Irving was practically unknown, and was a member of the local company at Edinburgh engaged to support Helen Faucit, the visiting "star." The play was "Cymbeline," and Irving was cast for Pisanio. At that time his mannerisms were very marked, and he was almost inarticulate in some of the scenes. On the way home Helen Faucit said to Sir Theodore with a sigh. "Who on earth was that stick who played Pisanio?" Sir Henry's subsequent triumphs proved the wonderful power he possessed of overcoming all obstacles in the pursuit of his beloved art.

THE TROUBLES OF NORDICA.

Madame Nordica, the famous singer, who has just been robbed of jewellery worth several thousand dollars, seems to have been particularly unfortunate during the last few years. It is not so very long ago that she was one of the passengers in a serious train smash in Georgia, and recently she has been the victim of a mysterious persecution, which made it necessary for her to call in the aid of the police for protective purposes. More than once the "diva" has narrowly escaped injury while singing on the stage, probably her most remarkable experience being on the occasion when a mass of heavy scenery fell within an inch of her during the progress of an opera. Madame Nordica went on with her part as if nothing had happened, but the shock was so great that she fainted away immediately she reached her dressing-room.

PAID NOT TO SING.

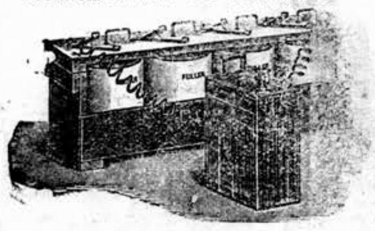
Although Madame Nordica is one of the best-paid primadonnas in the world—it is said that her annual income amounts to nearly £15,000—it is interesting to note that her first fee was paid to her not for singing, but for consenting not to sing. Even as a little girl she used to love to try her voice at all times, and in all places, and, much to the annoyance of her elder sisters, she would persist in joining in with them whenever they sang duets together. So, in order to silence the future "diva," they resorted to bribery, and gave her some money on condition that she promised to keep quiet.

A GENERAL AND THE "TERRIERS."

There is at least one man just now who ought to be profoundly tired of the Territorial Army and everything connected with it, and that is General Sir W. G. Nicholson, the Chief of the General Staff at the War Office. A short time ago a junior official entered his room, and addressed some question to him in connection with the new force. "I am busy just now," General Nicholson is said to have replied jocosely, "dealing with a little body of men called the Regular Army. They are not very important, I know, but I think it might be as well to pay a little attention to them now and again. After all, we might want them some day, you know." In regard to the statement, by the way, that General Nicholson is opposed to the new force, and that he desires to see the introduction of some form of compulsory military service into this country, there is his own express authority to deny it. As a matter of fact, he has been one of the most useful members of the War Office Staff to Mr. Haldane in preparing the details of the administration and organisation of the new force.

A COTTON KING.

Mr. Charles Wright Macara, the president of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, who has been such a prominent figure in the great cotton dispute in Lancashire, is one of the most notable business men of the day, and, like many other financial geniuses, he is almost entirely self-made. Born in Scotland in 1845, Mr. Macara went to Manchester at an early age, where his great abilities quickly pushed him to the front. His experience of strikes has been extensive, and he has presided over many conferences of the representatives of employers and operatives in connection with disputes. In spite of his busy life, Mr. Macara has found time to interest himself in many charitable schemes, and he has also earned no small amount of fame as a writer on various subjects.



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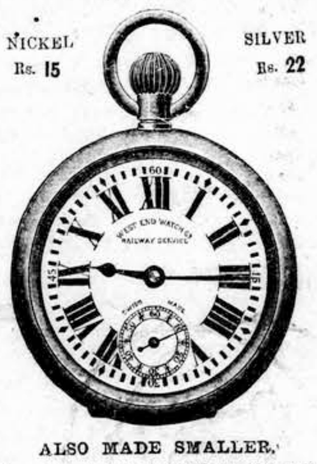

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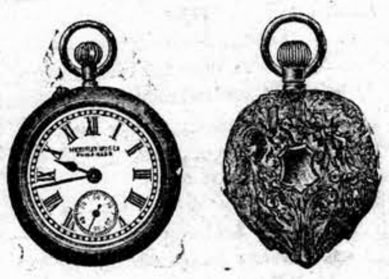

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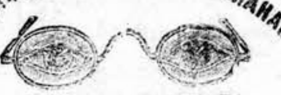

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Thousands of Readers Respond to Offer.
Another Weeks Test now Offered.

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There was a very notable response to our recent invitation to readers of this paper, in which they were offered one week's free test of the only approved "hair drill" extant; and we are pleased to report that a very large number of these are most enthusiastic over the results accruing. We have also been desired, on behalf of those who did not at the time avail themselves of the opportunity, to renew our offer; and we now have pleasure in announcing that arrangements are now complete for another week's free "hair drill."

Let us repeat what the "hair drill" will assuredly prove:—

A. That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.
B. That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.
C. That your hair need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.
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E. That your hair need not be scurfy, greasy, or odorous.

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London, Oct. 13.] [Bombay, Oct. 14.

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do. Rentes ...	95 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 ⅜	5/8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	63 1/16		
Bar Silver in London ...	23 13/16	un	chgd
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/16	un	chgd
do. in New York ...	51 5/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·10 1/4		1-2
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·42		1-2
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 1/2		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	1 7/8		1/8
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 3/8		1-8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4	1-8	
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Imports 26,000
Mid-Americans ... ... 5·02 —02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
4·63	4·57	4·57	4·56	4·57
—01	—02	—01 +06	—02	—01

Mar-Apl.	Apl-May.	May-June.	June-July.
4·57	4·57	4·56	4·56

—01

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 89,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 61,000 "
Exports to Great Britain. ... 1,000 "
Do to Continent ... ... 16,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·15 — 05

Futures—Month of Dec. 8·71—04
Do. do. March 8·46—05
} Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to receipts running above expectations.

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 7-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·51 +01
Do. do. Mar. 8·44 —02
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Bengals ... ... d. 3 24/32
F. G. Bengals ... ... d. 3 20/32
Good Bengals ... ... d. 3 16/32

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore, 46 3/4 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Done—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/4 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 4s. 6½d. Buyers.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Wednesday Evening.] [14th October, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Sovs ...	262	Busreh	A. R. B. A. El. Dozari
Gold Coins ...	1,096		
Rupees	141		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. " 3rd Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. " 23rd July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. " 14th "

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

There has not been much doing to-day pending the result of the Council Bill allotment. All Banks would buy credits for the mail, and probably for two mails, at 1s. 1-16d. 3 months' sight, but bills are very scarce. The best rate available for ready or near wire has been 1s. 3 7-8d. but for delivery from the 15th November business has been done at 1s. 3 15-16d. T.T. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ... 1s. 3 7-8d.
Demand Draft ... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight... 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France 168 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks 137 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight... 131
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 151 1-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 174

Government Paper :—

The Market has been quiet to-day at 95 3-16 for ready and 95 1-16 for the settlement. These quotations obtained during the morning but later few sellers appeared and the ready and settlement rates fell 1-16 to 95 1-8 and 95 respectively. Calcutta market is unchanged at 95 3-16 ready and 95 1-8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :

Cash ... ... Rs. 95·2
1st Settlement ... ... " 95·0

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London on Tuesday closed unchanged at 23 13-16 for cash and two months' delivery. New York was also unchanged at 51 5-8. Locally the market opened at 60 15-16 ex-duty for ready and closed practically at the opening quotations. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	15	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	15	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	3	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Our market is quiet but steady with rates a little easier than yesterday. It is feared that there will be a squeeze for Bengals for 25th October delivery as arrivals will be delayed owing to sickness prevailing in the Bengal districts. Exporters are in favor of lower prices and consequently sellers are out of the market. Mills are the only buyers of ready cotton.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	233	Mar-09
Good M. G. Broach	225	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	211	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	204	"
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola ...	197	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	197	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	193	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	192 3	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	189	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	180	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	169	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Quiet.
Estimated Sales 5,000
Total Imports 14,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.
4·63	4·67	4·57	4·56

unchanged

Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July
4·56	4·58	4·58	4·58	4·58
—01	—01	—01	unchgd	unchgd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 2 0
Apl.-May ... ... " 7 14 0 R. D.
Tone—Quiet but steady with some business passing.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore... ... Rs. 8 3 0 B.T.
Yellow Gujerat ... ... " 9 3 0 "
Yellow Cawnpore ... " 8 15 0 "
Tone—Strong.

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 9 11 0
Apl.-May ... ... " 9 8 0 R. D.
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Castorseed :—

Rs. 30 9 0
Tone.—Easy.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 25 8 0
Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 6 8 0
Tone—Easy with hardly any enquiry.

Wheat :—

White Pessi 85 p.c.... Rs. 5 7 0 April-May, R. D.
White Delhi, ... " 5 13 0 " "
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,808	bales.
Wheat	9,045	cwts.
Linseed	1,196	"
Rapeseed	222	"
Gingellyseed	7,203	"
Poppyseed	485	"
Groundnuts	200	"
Castorseed	4,462	"
Rice	7,706	"
Myrabollams	880	"
Cottonseed	4,557	"
Mowraseed	872	"
Gram	1,044	"
Joowar	152	"
Maize	39	"

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF EARNINGS.

	Earnings for Sept. 1908.	Increase or Decrease n previous year.	Increase or Decrease since 1st January 1908, over corresponding period last year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Traction—Horse	Nil	— 73,464	—7,76,644
Do. Electric	1,58,700	+ 93,599	+10,39,714
Lighting and Power Supply*	29,52	+8,290	+84,683
Rs.	1,88,227	+28,425	+3,47,753

* Exclusive of power supplied to the Tramways.

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 14.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 14th October :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 15 6	£0 17 0
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 4 6	£0 5 6
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 14 3	£0 15 9
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 5 9	£0 6 9
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d	£0 1 0	£0 1 6
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 3 6	£0 4 6
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 2 3	£0 3 9
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 2 0	£0 2 6
Glenrock, Ind......	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 3 6	£0 4 6
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 1 3	£1 3 9
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£1 18 9	£2 3 0
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Kempinkti New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 6	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s	£4 13 9	£4 18 9
Mysore Reef Ord..	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 3 1½	£1 5 7½
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 13 9	£0 15 3
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 0 7½	£1 1 10½
Burma Ruby Ms...	£1	12s.	£0 9 6	£0 10 6
Sangli Mines Ld...	£1	1s.	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
N. Mysore Mang ..	£1	15s.	£1 3 9	£1 6 3

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 12th October 1908.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 10th Oct. 1908. By Council Bills £2,920,733
By Gold £2,40,248
Balance to be remitted from 11th Oct. 1908 to 31st March 1909 .... £15,339,019

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of :—

	Rs.
September 1906	14,36,63,000
" 1907	19,11,54,000
" 1908	12,19,53,000

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 26th Sept, on 504·36 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,22,000	1,80,000	4,000	3,06,000
Or per mile of Railway	242	357	8	607
For previous 12 weeks of half year	15,98,412	16,21,608	37,073	32,57,093
Total for 13 weeks ..	17,20,412	18,01,608	41,073	35,63,093
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,21,522	1,95,569	623	3,17,714
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	241	388	1	630
Total to corresponding date do. ..	16,61,277	21,60,337	55,427	38,77,141

Decrease for the week.................. Rs. 11,714
Do. to date .... Rs. 3,14,048

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,440
Bank of India.........	100	50	5 "	[illegible]
Bank of Bengal	500	500	2 "	[illegible]
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	[illegible]
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 " 1½ "	68½ 18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	51
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...........	100	100	14 "	[illegible]
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25 £25	£12½ £12-10	6 " 6 "	£17¼ £16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	13 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	535
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	162
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	670
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United......	250	250	20	xd500
Century	500	500	50	365
Central India.........	500	500	85	1,730
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	xd1,100
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	225
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	100
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
David	250	250	20	425
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress	500	500	25	275
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	xd 1,510
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	480
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	125
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	280
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	165
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor............	500	500	25	795
Leopold	100	100	3	52
Luxmidas............	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton......	1,000	1,000	80	1,520
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,465
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,200
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	210
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 700
Phœnix	100	100	5	100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	955
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	[illegible]
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd1,525
S Mahratta	250	250	20	225
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,3[illegible]5
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,3[illegible]5
Textile............	500	500	30	xd1,100
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.........	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,500
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	650	45
Bombay Cotton	125	125	105	105
Bieul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	700	20
Broach City	200	200	225	14
Fort............	475	475	270	22½
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	1,800	100
Harvey and Sabbapatty	250	250	540	540
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	115	15
Hingolee	100	100	110	6
Indian Cotton	175	175	135½	185
Khangaum	400	400	300	25
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	100	7½
Mahuva	200	200	150	Nil.
Mercantile	125	125	57	Nil.
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	275	275
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	1,020	75
New Moufussil Co ...	400	400	670	660
New Berar	500	500	530	40
New Prince of Wales	500	500	500	30
Oomri	1,000	1,000	1,025	50
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	1,150	100
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	850	30
Sind and Punjab Co	400	400	4,400	140
Sind	260	200	420	35
Surat City	1,000	200	245	24
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld............	500	500	40	525
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	125	12

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld...	100	20	¾	c-o 13½
Back Bay Bath......	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	131
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,500
Bombay Burma New Issue............	625	625	82½	xd 2,625
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	P. £10 O. £10	10 £10	p. c. 6 Nil.	xd 156 135
Bombay Ice Mfg......	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	385 275
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd.325
Delhi Flour............	200	200	16	135
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co......	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co......	100	100	il.	2
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	[illegible]
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	[illegible]
Port Canning Co......	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	455
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	[illegible]
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	15
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company............	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	[illegible]
Tata Iron Steel Co. Limited............	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 30 30	... ...	di. 12 47
Thacker and Co	100	100	c.c. 20	xd 275
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co......	500	500	yr. 40	610

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad--Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	565
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 "	115
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 "	xd 440
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 "	xd 104

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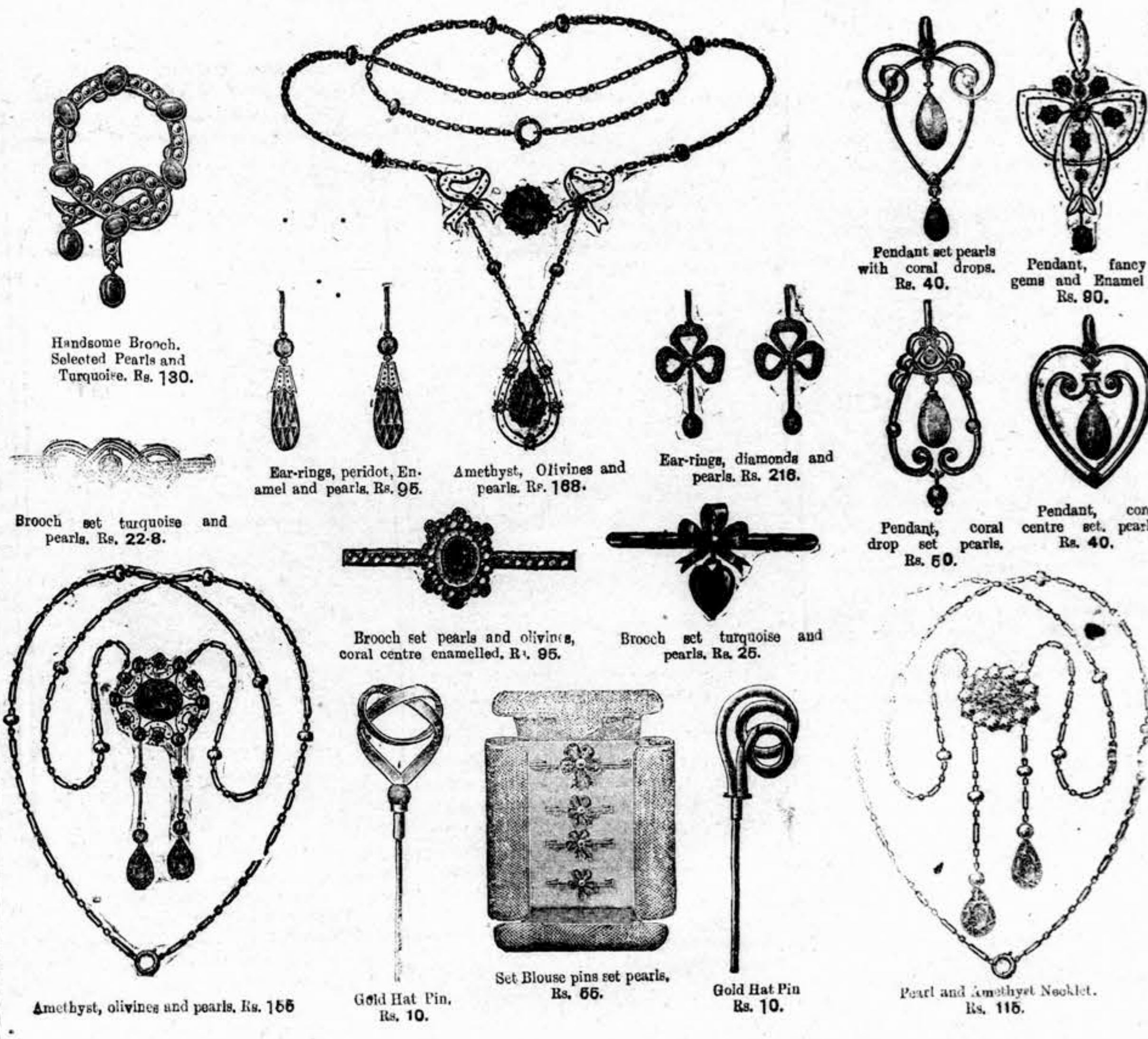

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Pendant, coral drop set pearls, Rs. 50.
Pendant, coral centre set pearls Rs. 40.
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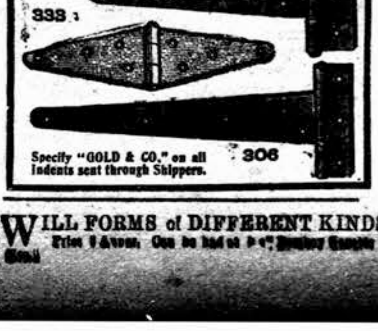

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND RANGOON.

F. MURAGLIA & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
Established since 1878.
Rough Marble Slabs, Blocks and Tiles—Furniture tiles of assorted ornamental designs, floor and wall tiles always in stock and supplied at lowest rates. Trial solicited. Contract works undertaken and executed under very experienced management.
Best English white glazed Tiles at specially low rates.

DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER
REGINA PILSENER BRAND.
From the famous SENOSETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a High Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.
Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, R. DITMAR, Bombay.
Also obtainable locally from D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A J Cole, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf etc., with a general cargo, 6 cabin, 300 deck and 123 native troops as passengers.

The steamer Calcutta, 2,244 tons, Captain D Young, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Co's steamer Nowshera, 1,961 tons, Captain G M Ramage, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

The steamer Kirklee, 2,275 tons, Captain T B Watson, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lasha, 950 tons, Captain H McDiarmid arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Stuart and infant, Mr T Wilson, Mr A Wise, Col Foreman, Mr R T M Scott, Lieut Blunt, 3 natives.

The F and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, 2,681 tons, Captain L Mancini, will sail to-day for Genoa etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Auchevarden, 2,349 tons, Captain W Galloway, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle, with a cargo of sleepers and timber.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Elphinstone...Lt G O Forteath ...R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence......Lt E Stocken ....R I Marine
H M S Redbreast......Lt Comdr ...Shuter ......R Navy

In the Stream.

H M S Perseus......Comdr F G Bird ....Cruiser
Dongola..................Capt E R Darvott ......Transport
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Dobson ....R I Marine

Dock Gate.

Oceana ....3507 Shanghai ......27-10 P & O S N Co

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 14

Bdova...........2271 Smith ....
Aerkhall.........2738 Jones ....C Muncherji & Sons
Bahadur ....2936 Gubbin ....T Morrison & Co
Brand ....1519 Evensen ...W & A Graham & Co
Clematis ....2329 Davies ...James Mackintosh & Co
Cintra ....1917 ......Kaselyurn ....M M & Co
Calcutta.........2244......Young...... ......
Dumra ....762 Cole...Persian Gulf ...M M & Co
Fife....................2494 Harrison ....Bombay Co
Gerd......750 Andreasen Bangkok...F F Cambell & Co
Hendon Hall...2588 Lewis ....The Bombay Co
Inchborva......2572 Nicholas............T Morrison & Co
Irismere............2326 Soeberg............W & A G & Co
Killin............ 2257 Wilson ... W & A Graham & Co
Kirley Bank ...2092 Kerr ....W & A G & Co
Kirklee.........2275Watson ....W & A Graham & Co
Kt Templor...4601 Gihilt ....W & A Graham & Co
Kasara ....505 Alton ....M M & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler ....M M & Co
Lalpoora ....2124 Fry.........................M M & Co
Nawab.........2041 Olden-Col ....T M & Co
Naseri...........911 Le Miere ...P Gulf...B & P S N Co
Nairung ...2862 Thomson...Nairung...T Morrison & Co
Nera..........3429 Hehmitz ... .M M & Co
Nowshera ......1961Ramage... ......P. Gulf M M & Co
Oceana...........3587 Shanghai .... P & OCo
Singapore ...2736 Taylor ....K Nixon & Co
Shah Najam...2751 Foster ....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin......................Shah S N Co
Salveig............2862 Trouick ....T Morrison & Co
Strathavon......2830 Campbell ....K N & Co
Strathgarry......2840 Stanhope ....W & A G & Co
Strathness ......2812 Lamont ....S Wallace & Co
Vauxhall ....2316 Bradbering..............Bombay Co
Xima .... 146 Mahomed..................Shah S N Co
Zoroaster......2376 Brickham ....Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.
B Clan Colquhoun...3760 Chittagong ..17-10 F M & Co
C&R Shah Ameer..1921 Harrison ......Jeddah ...24-10 Shah S N Co of India
H Firooze...2005 Watson...Jeddah...19-10 Bo & P S N Co
K Ahmadi...1640Hughes ..Jeddah...24-10 B & P S N Co
L Bahaduri ...329 Fakeera ...Repairing Bo S N Co Ld
M Shah Allum...1918 Davison...Jedah 17-10 E Tajbhoy
N Uhenfels......3568 Franzms ...Bremen 23-10 W & A Graham & Co
O Kanzler...1864 Michelsen...Z'bar...23-10 A Strandes
P Ras Dara.2495 McCamsidge...Newport 21-10 W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia 1981 Hamilton. L'pool 21-10W & A G & Co
3 R Rubattino ..2682 Genoa ..15-10 F & R S N Co
4 Capri..2718 Pedone...Shanghai 17-10 F & R S N Co
5 Mimosa ....2197 Bone ..Calcutta 20-10 K N & Co
7 Yemen ..2355 Revill ..Mauritius 22-10 E Tajbhoy
9 Okhla .. ..3136 Reddock ...N F.....M M & Co
12 Persia ...4198 Haughton...London 21-10 P & O Co
15 Yeboshi Maru...2992 Kon...21-10......N Y Kaisha
16 Alavi....2324 Hill...Jeddah...20-10 B & P S N Co

M W D D

Fazilka...3698 Williams . ...Calcutta....N F...M M & Co

H W P D.

Sabarmati ...524 Mahomed..M'lore 16-10 B O S N Co L

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Calcutta s	Young	Calcutta, Oct 2
	Nowshera s.........	Ramage	Calcutta, Oct 10
14	R I M S Hardinge	Dobson	Rangoon, Oct 5
	Auchevarden s ..	Galloway......	N'Castle, Aug 21

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Delhi s..............	Andrews	Shanghai, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Dumra, Cole, for Persian Gulf &c.
" Kirklee, Watson, for Calcutta.
" R. Rubattino, Mancini, for Genoa &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Nairung, for Calcutta &c.
" Arcadia, for Aden.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Koerber, from Trieste, eft Aden on the 13th instant and is due here on the 9th instant at 6 a. m.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, om Hongkong left for Bombay on the 14th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—3,100 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros; 5,915 cwts myrabollams, V. Becher; 36 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 18 cwts condiments H Muncherji and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—24 cwts beeswax, J M Rehimtoola; 159 cwts horns, B Esmail; 195 cwts horns, E Shiwji; 5 cwts condiments, H Muncherji and Sons.

FOR ANTWERP.

Uhenfels s—2,002 cwts rapeseed, Holland Bombay Trading and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Uhenfels s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 65 bales cotton, S Bhimji; 385 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 605 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 385 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1 case carpets, Glade and Co; 300 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 25 bales hemp, J N Capadia and Co ; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Uhenfels s—2,001s cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—4,500 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts teelseed, 10,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 1,933 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—18 bales yarn N M Mody.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—200 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—350 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 50 bales twist, M B Kaisha.
Oceana s—3 cases opium, P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—300 bales twist, C Bhavanidas.
Yeboshi Maru s—100 bales twist, M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru s—200 bales cotton, Bhimji Shamji and Co; 200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

HYDERABAD RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.	a.
Previously acknowledged... ...	69,422	1
Mr. B. S. Lalkaka...	25	
Mr. K. M. Master	10	
Mr. Chandrashanker Amratlal ...	1	
Dinbai Jamshedji Dady	25	
Mr. Motichand Rupchand Parwalla	25	
Mr. Jaitha Rawji	21	
In loving memory of Bai Jeeloobai D. Ashburner from N. D. A.	101	
Mr. Mathuradas Morarji	25	
Mr. N. Narotandas Munji ...	50	
Goolbai Sorabji	25	
Parsi "J"	50	
In memory of our dear late father	20	
Mr. S. E. Shellim	100	
Messrs. Tookersi Moolji & Co. ...	100	
Messrs. Daudally Devsi & Co (Rangoonwala)	51	
Mr. Ardeshir J. Lalkaka	10	
Mr. Maneklal Vithaldas	10	
Mr. Ramchandra Govind	5	
Mr. Shripatrao N. Pagadale ...	5	
Messrs. Pranjiwandas Dulabram Dala & Co.	11	
Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit ...	1,000	
Mr. Morarji Ludha	10	
Bai Jerbai N. Wadia	1,000	
Messrs. Nowrosji Wadia & Sons ...	1,000	
Total ...	73,102	1

(Sd.) DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY.
Bombay, 14th October, 1908.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 14th October 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	13	5	15 p.m.	17	23
Teheran ...	14	12	35 p.m.	2	25
Suez	14	2	10 p.m.	0	30

NOTICES.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Yungchang and Tali (10-10-08)

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" is informed by Mr. Haji Mohamed Musa Khan, officiating Secretary, All India Moslem League, that Major Syed Hasan Bilgrami, M. D., I. M. S., Hony Secretary of the League, had an interview with Lord Morley, which mainly concerned the views, aims and objects of the League, and lasted an hour and twenty minutes.

The ex-Maharajah Holkar died yesterday in the palace in Indore where he has been for some years past in retirement. His son, the young Maharajah, is already upon the throne, though not endowed with full Royal powers, so the demise of the father does not affect the administration of the very important State concerned.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London ,England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for ever additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

BOMBAY.
DEATH.

VLASTO—October 14, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, Aileen Marsden, beloved wife of Augustus A. Vlasto, and elder daughter of A. E. Wild, late Conservator of Forests Bengal, aged 26.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.

DEWELTZ—October 12, at the residence of Mr. T. G. A. Gaudoin, Pursewalkum, Madras, the wife of Garnet W. Deweltz, Driver, M. S. M. Railway, of a son.

MACKINTOSH—October 9, at Kodaikanal, S. I., to Mr. and Mrs. D. Mackintosh, a daughter.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m.; Sun sets, 6h. 17m.; High water, 2-56m., 2-37a.; Low water, 3-46m. 3-32a.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Meeting of subscribers to Sir Lawrence Jenkins's Memorial Fund, Municipal Hall, 5 45 (B. T.)
Bandmann Theatre : Our Navy and our Army. 9-30 p. m.

Phases of the Moon.—Oct. 17th, Last Quarter, 9h. 5-4m. a. m.; Oct. 25th, New Moon 0h. 16-6m. p.m. ; Oct. 20th, in Apogee 7h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, October 16.—P. and O. steamer "Arcadia' with the English mails of the 2nd October, due to arrive at 5 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 33m.; Sun sets, 6h. 16m.; High water, 3-48m., 3-20a.; Low water, 9-45m., 9-13a.

Saturday, October 17.—Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Meeting, 5-30 p.m. Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills, 12 Hummum Street, 3-30 p.m. Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 12 Hummum Street, 4 p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m.; High water, 4-53m., 4-24a. Low water, 11-45m., 10-18a.

Sunday, October 18.—18th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 34m.; Sun sets, 6h. 15m.; High water, 5-47m., 6-37a.; Low water, 6-28m., 1-27a.

Monday, October 19.—Bandmann Theatre ; the Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h-34m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 1-8m., 8-13a. Low watar, 0-19m., 2-24a.

Tuesday, October 20.—Bandmann Theatre : The Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p. m. Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 4 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 34m.; Sun sets, 6h. 13m.; High water, 8-50m., 9-2a.; Low water, 1-41m., 2-58a.

Wednesday, October 21.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, 17, Tamarind Lane, 3-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 35m.; Sun sets, 6h. 13m.; High water 9-24m., 9-10a ; Low water, 2-35m., 3-27a.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dares-salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane and Mozambique, per extra steamer "Kanzler" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-0 p.m. on Thursday the 22nd instant.

The Y. M. M. A.—The Young Men's Mohammedan Association having been established some six months ago, its meeting was held on Saturday the 10th instant, at 9 p.m., at Jiyaker's Chawl, Bhendy Bazaar, when Mr. Syed Ebrahim Syed Ahmed Kadiri presided. Mr. Mohamed Ishak Mandviwala, the Secretary, having read the proceedings of the last meeting, the President introduced the lecturer, Mr. Abdul Hamid Muzaffari to the audience and asked him to deliver his lecture on "Wealth" in Hindustani, during the course of which he said, that wealth consisted in having money, education and children for a man to be happy and he commented upon each of these at length. Messrs. Shaikh Abdul, M. Mukri and others also spoke on the subject. The President then treated the subject at length and dilated upon the various benefits that would acrrue to a man from wealth combined with education. After a vote of thanks to the lecturer and the President, the meeting dispersed. Among those present were Messrs. Shaik Abdul Gani, M. Mukri, Munshi Abdulla, Riazat Khan, Usman Khan and others including visitors.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. "HARDINGE."

The Royal Indian Marine steamer "Hardinge," Commander F. Dobson, R.I.M. arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon via Madras with details consisting of 8 officers, 2 ladies and 3 children ; 5 warrant officers 3 women and 8 children, 279 non-commissioned officers, men, 15 women and 19 children (British).

The following are the names of the officers.—Capt Jacomb, Essex Regt; Capt Wilson, East Yorks; Lieut May, East Yorks ; Croswaite, I.M.S. ; Capt Berton, wife and three children, East Yorks; Lieuts Schneider, Carter, Ashead, and Rendall.

BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Corporation in Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, Mr. H. C. Wright presiding. Resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company, held on the 30th September, were confirmed as special resolutions.

HOW TO KEEP COOL
We recommend all who suffer from the heat, to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.
A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.
See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.
Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash.
Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

Re GEORGE CRAIG.

Mr. Ardashir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. The learned counsel said the insolvent was given a provisional interim order, and he had now served all his creditors. His Lordship granted three months' extension, and ordered insolvent to attend the office of the Official Assignee.

Re LALBHOYMOHUNLAL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dyabhoy and Co., on behalf of the insolvents, appeared to argue against a rule nisi, taken out on the 7th instant, calling upon insolvents to show cause why an order of adjudication in insolvency should not be passed against them. Mr. Weldon read the affidavits, and said that a similar application was made in May last by R. S. Cooper, but was dismissed with costs by the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod. The present application was made by another creditor, and was supported by the affidavit of the very man who had opposed insolvents in the first instance. The allegations made against the insolvents were that they had closed their shop, had transferred their property and removed the goods from the shop, and were recovering their outstandings. The learned counsel said that his clients were in Bombay, and with a view to close their business, they had sold all their goods, paid their creditors, and were recovering their outstandings ; and their mehtas were there making up the books of account. This application was made by three of their creditors, whose claims they disputed.

Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Mansuklal, Jamsetje, and Hiralal, appeared on behalf of the petitioning creditors in support of the rule nisi, and said the insolvents had ceased doing business since April last, were not attending their place of business, and were not found in their houses. They had transferred their property with a view to defraud their creditors. As far as the creditors were concerned, the Court had to see whether the insolvents had left their usual place of business. The business of the shop was not conducted, and the insolvents were not to be found at their usual place of business or at their houses. Under the circumstances, Mr. Davar submitted if the insolvents were not adjudicated, they would leave the jurisdiction of the Court.

His Lordship after hearing the arguments of counsel, discharged the rule with costs.

Re NARANDAS MANMOHANDAS.

Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, for a creditor, applied for a rule nisi for the dismissal of the insolvent's petition for want of prosecution. His Lordship granted the application.

Re AYUB ELIAS.

Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for a petitioning creditor and applied for the adjudication of the abovenamed trader. His Lordship said the insolvent had filed his petition that morning. His Lordship ordered the petition to be placed on the file.

Re HARIRAM SHIVRAM.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted an interim order, with leave to amend the schedule.

Re ISAAC COOKE.

The insolvent appeared in person and was granted an interim order.

Re R. B. E. WILSON.

This insolvent, who appeared in person, was granted leave to file a fresh petition.

APPELLATE CRIMINAL WORK.

At the Bombay High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of yesterday and the day before, the following criminal appeals among others.

Manu Sukadia, of Hirial, was convicted by Mr. S. K. Nadkarni, Second Class Magistrate, of the charge of setting fire to a reserved forest, and sentenced under Sec. 25 (f.) of Act 7 of 1878, to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. L. C. Swifte, District Magistrate of Kanara, considering the 600 acres of forest-growth destroyed by accused's action, agreed with the opinion of the Forest Department officials, that the sentence was inadequate, and referred the matter to the High Court. Their Lordships enhanced the sentence to two months.

Another enhancement of sentence was recorded in the case of Lalu Odhav, on the representation of Mr. A. Wood, District Magistrate of Kaira. To one Dala Ranchod, a Dhed, accused gave a blow with a thick piece of wood on the head, in the village of Danda, on 18th April last, because the Dhed had cut away some fodder for his goats from the accused's field, and polluted accused's bedding and drinking pot, by touching them. The blow had caused a compressed fracture of the skull, resulting, first, in hemiphlegia, and then, in lasting weakness of the brain. Mr. Haribhai Gopalji, First Class Magistrate of Nadiad, had sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 100, out of which Rs. 80 were awarded to the complainant Dhed as compensation. Their Lordships enhanced the sentence to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

There were other grievous hurt cases like the above. In one of them, Shivram Govinda had struck with an axe a blow on the neck of his cousin, Vedu Khushal, at midnight, on 28th April. Vedu's house adjoined his, and for which there was some dissension between the parties. Mr. J. Scotson, Assistant Sessions Judge of Khandesh, had sentenced the accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Their Lordships confirmed the punishment awarded.

One more appeal in a grievous hurt case was made by Dhula Lala (20), who had been sentenced by Mr. A. F. Kindersley, Assistant Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Accused had cut off, by means of a sharp spear's head, the nose of his wife Jalu, (20), whom he had turned out of his house, and who had since contracted a remarriage. Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

An appeal was presented by Mahomed Ismail, a hakim, who had been convicted of assaulting a man and his wife, both of whom were his patients, with a knife, on 27th September last, and inflicting wounds on their bodies. Accused was convicted by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, of causing hurt to the man and his wife, and by means of a dangerous weapon, and sentenced him on each charge to eight months' rigorous imprisonment, the sentences to run concurrently. Accused took liberties with the woman, which enraged the man, and he took his wife severely to task. Fearing either exposure and disgrace, or from some other motive, accused inflicted on both of them the injuries mentioned. Their Lordships upheld the sentence and dismissed the appeal.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justce Batchelor, the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad instructed by Mr. S. S. Patkar presented an application from Madappa Hegde and others, requesting for leave to appeal to His Majesty's Privy Council against the decision of the High Court. The applicants stated that they filed a suit against Ramakrishna Narayan Bhat and others to recover the sum of Rs. 8,205, the amount of interest for six years on a mortgage bond for Rs. 30,000, in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge at Karwar. That Court passed a decree in favour of the applicants, directing defendants to pay the amount of the claim with costs in eight successive instalments till the whole amount was paid off, and in default of payment of a single instalment, the whole amount was to be recovered by the plaintiffs. Defendants then filed an appeal to the High Court, which reversed the decree of the Lower Court and dismissed the suit. In so doing, the High Court, composed of their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight, observed that the first question in the appeal was whether a suit would lie, the point urged for the appellant being that upon a proper construction of the mortgage deed, there was no personal covenant on the part of the mortgagor to pay interest from year to year and that, therefore, he was not entitled to bring this suit. The Subordinate Judge had held against the appellant and passed a decree in favour of the respondent. Their Lordships were of opinion that the terms of the mortgage deed were free from ambiguity. It starts by saying that the property covered by the mortgage deed is hypothicated for the sum of Rs. 30,000 and interest, and that that sum shall be payable out of it the said property. That is the dominant clause in the deed, and, according to it there is no personal obligation to pay interest annually. Then the deed goes on to provide for the manner in which interest shall be paid. "We shall," say the executants, "take receipts from you on payment of interest from year to year in the manner provided." There again there is no covenant. It only means if interest is paid from year to year, receipts shall be taken. And a covenant should not be implied unless the language of the document is quite clear. (See James vs. Cochrane VII Exchequer, page 177). Then there is another passage in the document, which supports the construction that there was no personal covenant on the part of the mortgagor to pay interest. There the mortgagors say that should the property hypothicated prove insufficient to realise the amount of the principal and interest, the mortgagors shall be personally liable for the deficit of the amount which may have to be realised. That shows that the question of personal liability was present to the mind of the parties, and that whenever they intended that a personal liability should be imposed, they used express and apt words to bring out their meaning. These words have not been used with reference to the clause as to the annual payment of interest. For these reasons, their Lordships reversed the decree of the Subordinate Judge and dismissed the suit. Aggrieved by this decision, the applicants moved for an order to appeal to the Privy Council, the grounds of objection, among others, being that though the amount directly in dispute in the suit is less than Rs. 10,000 and that the decree does not affirm the decision of the Court below, the appeal involves a substantial question of law. After hearing Mr. Setalwad, their Lordships issued a rule *nisi*, to show cause why the leave applied for to appeal to the Privy Council should not be granted.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Sal Zinger, a bandsman in the employ of the Indian Hotels Company, appeared to answer charges of defamation and criminal intimidation preferred against him by Mr. Victor Tour, acting General Manager of the Taj Mahal Hotel. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the complainant. Mr. F. B. Badshah, pleader, defended the accused.

The allegations against the accused were that about six or seven weeks ago he told Mr. T. Mascarello, bandmaster of the Taj Mahal Hotel band, that if he would, he could do a lot of harm to the complainant and that he knew and would prove that the complainant treated Mr. E. Adler, a diamond merchant who was staying at the Hotel, with meals and drinks free of charge; that one night while the complainant was passing down the corridor the accused told Mr. Mascarello that he hated the complainant and if he could give something to his boy to poison him (the complainant) he would do it ; and that about six or seven weeks ago the accused told Mr. Richard Kornfeld of Messrs. Leach, Weborny and Co. that the complainant was a "schuft" i.e. a blackguard or scoundrel.

The complainant deposed that he did not treat Mr. Adler with meals and drinks free of charge. He did not allow him free residence. Such a statement would lower him in the estimation of his friends and harm him with the directors.

Mr. Adler deposed that he always paid for his meals, drinks and other things.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He stated that the allegations were made through spite. Mr. Marscarello feared that he would take away his job.

The Magistrate framed against the accused a charge of defamation only.

Further hearing was adjourned.

BIG THEFT AT SEA.

Accused Sentenced.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Sullivan charged Kalukhan Abdullakhan, a seaman on board the s. s. "Assaye," with the theft of sovereigns of the value of Rs. 19,000, the property of Mr. Haji Ahmed Haji Abdul Latif. It appeared from evidence that on the 6th ultimo, while the complainant was on a voyage from Aden to Bombay he missed a handbag containing the money. On a search being made, the handbag was found minus its contents. On the arrival of the steamer in Bombay, a report was made to the police; and the accused was subsequently arrested, while cashing some guineas, and a large portion of the property was recovered. The accused pleaded guilty and stated that he concealed the money in a life boat, and removed it on arriving in Bombay. The accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default, to undergo six months' further imprisonment.

ARRIVALS.

Per. s. s. "Arcadia" Sept. 16.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Arcadia" which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Anderson, Maj H L and Mrs
Bagnall, Mr C
Cheiney, Mr H G
Casserat, Mr W
Cobban, Mr J Mrs and 2 Missis
Dunningham, Miss L
Hope, Mr W G
House, Mr H F
Kirke, Smith, Mr A
Kepling, Mr Jas,
Lawrence, Miss and Mrs
Macdermid, Mr A P
Moojin, Miss D A
Mass, Mrs F S
Maecan, Col T T and Mrs
Richardson, Col F. W B
Smith, Mr D B
Troupe, Mr R S and Mrs
Wakeling, Mr J C and Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES.

Arbuthnot, Maj G H
Argenti, Mr
Brown, Mr C
Brooke, Mr O F
Barrett, Mr B H A
Brand, Mr H J O
Barrett, Mr S W and Mrs
Bromley, Mr F E and Mrs
Cadoll, Lt A P H
Cox, Miss A
Crump, Mr
Collis, Mr H T
Chamber, Mr H A and Mrs
Cox, Capt F S
Clarke, Mr W H
Chrape, Lt G
Delevinge, Mr W N
Dailing, Mr M N
Dinshaw, Mr S Cowasji and Mrs
Edwards, Mr R
Faviell, Lt F W O
Girard, Mr W
Glynten, Capt G M
Gibson, Mr B T and Mrs
Hiscocks, Mr E
Hoare, Mrs H J
Heyland, Mrs
Howell, Capt P
Hepworth, Mr F
Innes, Mr A D
Jones, Mr T W A
Kilburn, Mrs C C
Lewis, Maj H E
Longley, Mr R E
Lyle, Mr J C
Marsden, Mr R A
Millett, Mr E P and Mrs
Macdonald, Capt Mrs and infant
Maxwell, Maj A G
Morris Col A E Mrs and child
Mansfield, Mr O
Oldershaw, Col W J N
Prianlx, Capt G K
Palin, Capt and Mrs
Prike, Mr F B
Ress, Mr W J
Ross, Mr J A
Rice, Capt S K B
Roche, Mr W
Reynolds, Mr E W
Rogers, Mr E and Mrs
Sendamore. Maj and Mrs
Smith, Mr S
Shippard, Mrs W D
Spence, Mr L H
Selwyn, Maj C
Stein, Mr E N and Mrs
Steel, Capt R
Smith, Mr G and Mrs
Turner, Dr J A
Thompson, Lt J A
Webb, Lt H A G
Wallor, Mr J C Mrs and Miss
Willoughly Mr J G
Waller, Mr C H
Wardell, Mr C G V M

FROM BRINDISE.

Chamier, Mr E
Cosens, Mr G P
Drummond, Brig Genl F H B
Earle, Mr R B
Gray, Mr Cecil
Millett, Mr
Murray, Mr W
Milne, Mr W
Nicachi, Mr A S
Osborne, Rev Maj
Sandbach, Capt A
Thomson, Col W D

FROM PORTSAID

Burton, Mr E D
Reed, Mr H G

FOR KARACHI.

Burl'on, Miss
Cobham, Maj H W
Fraser, Mr E
Lawrence, Mrs H S and child
Moncrieff, Mr A L
Moncrieff, Mr L M
Monillot, Lt A de T
Sykes, Mrs and 2 children
Sybes, Mr R
Scott, Mr W

FOR RANGOON.—Fawcett, Lt E B.
FOR SYDNEY VIA BOMBAY.—Roberts, Mr, W. R.

Per s. s. "Trafford Hall," Oct. 18.

List of passengers per s. s. "Trafford Hall," Commander W. H. Hood, R. N. R, expected to arrive here on the 18th instant, at 3 a.m. Passengers will be landed at the Docks.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Baker, Lieut St J V
Bald, Mrs Cland
Battye, Mrs Ivan
Bartlett, Mr L H
Beaufort, Lieut F H
Beckham, Lieut A
Best, Mr E S
Brooke, Lieut H H
Browse, G Mrs
Campbell, Capt H B D
Campbell, Mrs and infant
Cates, Mr B
Cole, Mr H L
Cole, Mrs
Coy, Mr J W
Cripps, Lieut C W
Dalton, Mr T Grant
Duncan, Capt H C
Duncan, Mrs and infant
Eustace, Capt F R H
Gregory, Mr A
Hand, Miss M
Hornsby, Mr G W
Hough, Mr J E
Hunt, Lieut C L Brooke
Kennedy, Mrs
Kennedy, Miss
Mansergh, Lieut
Maxwell, Lieut E L
Maydon, Lieut H C
Mitchell, Capt J C
Mitchell, Miss
Moleyneux, Mrs M A
Parkes, Mr
Pearson, Miss F
Rennick, Capt R W de C
Rennick, Mrs and infant
Rowland, Miss L T
Scott, Lieut G C
Steele, Mrs J F
Stephens, Mrs H B and 2 infants
Swettenham, Capt
Swettenham, Mrs & child
Tullis, Lieut W
Walton, Mr E
Wood, Mr A W
Wood, Mr C E
Wood, Mrs T F W
Woodhouse, Miss

FROM LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Charles, Lieut E E
Strong, Major W

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "R. Rubattino" Sept. 15.

The following passengers per Italian Mail steamer "R. Rubattino," Captain L. Mancini, sails to-day. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Deck, No. (3) Shed, at 12·30 p. m. (Standard Time) sharp, for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers will have to be present at Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station at 11 a. m (Standard Time) with their luggage and kit.

Aston, Rev A E
Banks, Mrs M A
Banks, Miss
Boulton, Mr J P
Cairncross, Mr A
Chopin Mr and Mrs E L and 2 infants
Colonello, Miss A
Conklin, Miss N
Cuthbertson, Miss R M
Fraser Dr and Mrs and 2 children
Fazelbhoy, Mr A
Ferguson, Miss E C
Franke Rev and Mrs
Grant, Mrs and 2 children
Gorio, Cav G (Italian Consul)
Gould, Rev and Mrs A B and 4 children
Ishbanday, Mr M E
Jeevabhoy, Mr E
Le Mothee, Capt E D
Maccomb, Rev and Mrs J M
Macdonald, Rev J M
Macdonald, Col and Mrs C H
Pallonji Dinsha Mrs N and 2 children
Pallonji Dinshaw Mrs D and child
Nordheim Miss
Petors Rev and Mrs and 4 children
Ruttonshaw Nowroji Mr
Scott Mrs J and 2 children and nurse
Siddhn, Mr and Miss H S
Tayeballi, Mrs R
Tayeballi, Mrs A
Framcopolo. Mrs

An American woman, according to the "Philadelphia Record," has at last succeeded in producing a rose without a thorn. She is a Mrs. Beggs, Seattle, of U.S.A. The flower is said to have a beautiful perfume, and the stem to be smooth and straight like that of the lily. Mrs. Beggs, while proud of her achievement, is willing to share the honour with Mr. Luther Burbank, the "nature magician" of California, for she was at one time his nextdoor neighbour in California, and she studied his methods there Together they discussed the possibility of cultivating a thornless rose, and Mrs. Beggs was a close observer of Mr. Burbank's experiments, all of which, however, ended in failure. In Seattle she found a congenial soil in which to experiment, and after many months of patient endeavour she has been rewarded with success beyond her most sanguine expectations.

Advice To Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by [illegible] everywhere.

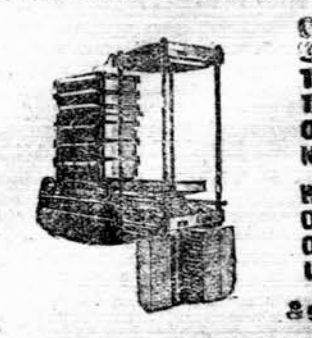
It is so nice to do the necessary Toilet with
KAVIRAJ N. N. SEN'S
KESHRANJAN.

BALDNESS CAN BE CURED. Marvelous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a cure for Baldness has at last been found. After full 18 years of almost ceaseless research and experiment in my loboratory KESHRANJAN OIL has been prepared possessing this sovereign power. In many cases where many other remedies have failed and were unable to check the rapid progress of Baldness, this wonderful hair-tonic has conclusively proved its curative power.
Re. 1-0 per bottle. Post-free, Rs. 1-5.
PRAMEHABINDU—cures Calculus, incontinence of urine, muco-purulent discharges, irritability of the bladder with discharge of blood, retention of urine, Spasmodic stricture, gleet and nervous debility. Price per phial with a box of pills, Rs. 1-8; Packing and Postage, As. 7.
The efficacy of our medicines is universally allowed. Our Medicated Oils, Ghees, Boluses, Musk, Makaradhwaja, and other Ayurvedic Remedies, prepared and kept by us, are admitted as the best and the cheapest in the world.
Illustrated catalogues, containing fuller accounts of diseases and medicines, are transmitted free on application.
PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise conditions of disease.
KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London ; Surgical Aid Society, London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For
SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS
it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,"—June 13, 1903.
Impurities in the Blood.—'We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the Family Doctor the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
ASK FOR CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

60 YEARS' REPUTATION
Keep it in the House.
Good for Father, Mother and Child.
POND'S EXTRACT Co.
Pond's EXTRACT
THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

HYDRAULIC PRESSES



FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.
EDWIN MILLS &
FIELD, England.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS AND A PRINCIPLE.

THE "SIND GAZETTE":—Last mail brought us full journalistic details of a controversy which has caused much heat and excitement at Home. The slender information that reached India by wire,—slender, of course owing to the present levels of cable-rates—had led us to suppose that the question of carrying the Host in public procession was being discussed on "a priori" grounds, that is to say, not on its merits but according to the religious prejudices and convictions of the disputants. The newspapers to hand confirm our supposition. As evidence of the interest taken in the subject by the British Public we may instance that the question appears to have held pride of place in what is usually known as the silly-season correspondence, having quite dispossessed that stock subject (with variations of title) "Is Marriage a Failure"? Although India is far removed from the actual scenes of last month's events, it may not be without interest to devote a little thought to the principle and the law involved in the recent exchange of letters between the Pope and England's Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith; and we accordingly recall one or two matters that have apparently been overlooked by most disputants in this religious controversy.

The "Catholic Emancipation Act" of 1829 distinctly forbids public processions of Roman Catholic Priests in vestments and the carrying of the Host outside the limits of premises devoted to Roman Catholic worship. The Act itself, as a whole, cannot be said to be obsolete, but it is arguable that certain of its clauses and provisions are. Now the Roman Catholic Church is a Church Militant. The Generalissimo is the Holy Father; his officers the Priests; their soldier uniforms are canonical vestments; their arms the outward emblems of their spiritual powers and temporal claims. Hundreds of years ago when the Pope was "de facto" a Monarch with enormous temporal power at his command, legions in his own pay and armies and armadas in the hands of Kings who were but his satraps, and the whole might of his forces was massed in war against England, it was but common prudence that forbade the entry of his officers into the country and the unfurling there of their hostile standards. For at least two hundred years (from the accession of Elizabeth in 1558 to the last Jacobite rising in 1749) common prudence had to over-rule the glimmerings of religious tolerance that at last began to shine in the minds of the nobler spirits of those times. Since then the temporal power of the Popacy has declined to the shadow of its former self. However, for at least 50 years after the Pope was too weak politically to be able still to menace the independence of Great Britain, the penal laws against Roman Catholics remained in force, unrepealed, almost unmodified. At last the facts were recognised and Catholics were "emancipated." This line of action would seem to show that the prohibitions still maintained by the Act of 1829 were a mere yielding to popular prejudice. But the matter has deeper roots. We give an ancient instance. Some six centuries ago in the early years of the reign of Henry III there was a Ghetto of Jews in that quarter of Oxford where now stands the 'Varsity Gymnasium. These Jews had a very mundane dispute with the members of a neighbouring Religious House, so during the carrying of the Host near the Ghetto, the monks raised the false complaint that the Jews had offered sacrilegious insult to the body of Christ. A riot and a mediæval "pogrom" were the result. Many Jews were massacred, their property destroyed and their goods carried away. Now the Jews at that time were not protected by the law of England; they were, however, deemed the "King's men". They were as cattle and flocks which existed to swell his purse. Who hurt the Jew, therefore, damaged the Royal revenues,—picked the King's pocket. His Majesty, who in those days was expected "to live of his own," was bound to safe-guard his sources of income. To this alone was due the fact that Jews could exist in the country and their safety was probably considered by the community cheaply purchased at the price of Royal extortion. As a result of the damage that the King took from this Oxford "pogrom," Hubert de Burgh, the King's Justiciar, forbade similar religious processions in that vicinity. Like prohibitions existed at York and at Bristol and at other places where there were recognised colonies of Jews "the King's men." When the Jews later were expelled, the prohibitions seem to have fallen into desuetude. Again during the Huguenot crises inFrance in the sixteen tentury, the carrying of the Host through the public streets was often the signal, on the ground of some real or fancied insult to the Body of Christ, for a riot and massacre of Lutherans.

Now apart from statutes it appears to be recognised as a principle of English Law that an act lawful in itself may become unlawful if it is persisted in with the knowledge that it will lead to breach of the peace. Where some Salvation Army Officers were warned that the progress of a procession through a Roman Catholic quarter would be resisted by force, and they yet persisted in the procession and a riot ensued, they were held guilty of conduct calculated to lead to a breach of the peace. The decision of the Supreme Court in that case contains some points of strangeness and anomaly; it has been much disputed by learned jurists, but it has never been over-ruled. It can, of course, be paralleled by many decisions of Indian Courts in not entirely dissimilar circumstances of fact. If, therefore, the carrying of the Host were likely to lead to disturbance (and so much seems certain) the carrying would have been unlawful by the Common Law quite apart from any express prohibition under the Act of 1829. In view of the high sanctity attributed to the Host itself by RomanCatholics, it does seem most inadvisable that it should be in the slightest degree exposed in public to possible insults, for such insults,—which, disgraceful as they are, may be provided against but cannot wholly be prevented—if offered, are bound now as at all times to lead to the most dreadful results. Of all the causes that have led to rapine and murder on a grand scale, none has been so potent as the raising of religious passions. Such fires may have burnt themselves out in Europe long ago, but they still glow fiercely in this country. It seems worth while, therefore, everywhere and at all times, for any religious community to sacrifice something even of its admitted legal rights (where they exist) in the way of public ostentation, and thus to preserve in the breasts of its members and of its opponents that quiet that makes for the King's peace. The ever-increasing tendency of religious minds to spiritualise rather than to materialise their faith, undoubtedly, makes for some such conclusion of matters that have by now troubled the world far too long.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION AND THE FACTORY REPORT.

THE "PIONEER":—The Government of India will have no light task in considering the opinions of the various Local Administrations on the Report of the Factory Commission. Unanamity is impossible on such a subject, for conditions are not identical in all manufacturing centres, and it will be difficult to reconcile conflicting views. In the background, too, stands Lancashire which is now passing through a period of great industrial depression. But the interests of the Indian mills are of paramount importance so far as the Governmen at this end is concerned, and the recommendations made should not be based on any considerations of the position at Home. The mill hands in India earn good wages, and if there is any necessity established for shortening their hours of labour, due regard should be paid to the wishes of the workers themselves. India, in the near future, will have to face the keen competition of Japan and China in the matter of cotton spinning and weaving and legislation which might impose serious restrictions upon production would have a disastrous effect upon the industrial development of the country. No one desires that the Indian operative should be "sweated"; but, on the other hand, it would be a grave mistake to legislate on rigid Western lines simply for the sake of securing uniformity in hours of labour and in classes of persons employed. The conditions under which men, women and children work in Eastern countries are as far removed from those in Europe as Bombay is from Blackburn; and any violent disturbance of relations between employers and empoyed in India is to be deprecated. Well-meaning philanthrophists at Home should not let their enthusiasm for reform run riot, but should study very closely the voluminous evidence taken by the Commission. The question is by no means a one-sided one, and there are local circumstances which must be given full weight when the hours of labour, particularly, are passed in review. The Government of India will in due course submit their recommendations to the Secretary of State, who will have to accord sanction to any legislation that may be proposed. There will doubtless be great pressure put upon Lord Morley by interested persons to make the new Indian Factory Act a sweeping measure of reform, regardless of the local conditions which are such an important factor in the case; but we trust that this pressure will be resisted. Such legislation as is really needed can well be confined within narrow limits, and should be of atentative kind. It is by on means established that abuses generally exist which would justify an inelastic law being passed, the application of which might injure the very persons whom it was intended to benefit.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN INDIA.

THE "PIONEER":—The time would seem to have come for the Government to take up the question of wireless telegraphy in India. The installations that are to be carried out at Bombay, Karachi and elsewhere, in connection with the Admiralty scheme for securing communication with vessels of the Navy moving in Eastern waters, will be effective so far as a large area of the Indian Ocean is concerned, and there may possibly be a link with the Persian Gulf. It is not too much to expect also that eventually Aden will be put in touch with our Western coastline, and that Colombo may be linked with Singapore. The Admiralty are showing themselves fully alive to their special responsibilities, and their arrangements all the world over will be completed in due course; but the Government of India do not seem to have recognised that the wireless system can with advantage be employed on land as well as across the sea. Communication with the Andamans has been given, and Mergui is shortly to be connected with Victoria Point in Tenasserim; but nothing more is apparently contemplated at the moment. It has, however, been clearly established that wireless telegraphy can now be successfully used on land particularly where no great mountain ranges exist, and that the distances over which messages can be sent depend solely upon the size of the installations. India, therefore, offers a good field in which to introduce the system. Except in the region of the Western Ghats and the Nilgiris there are no ranges of any considerable height, for the Vindhyas are comparatively low. There should be no difficulty, say, in linking up Bompay direct with Lahore, Calcutta and Madras. It is understood that the naval installation at Bombay will be a very powerful one, and it could be utilised for inland work as well as for signalling out to sea. It would be advantageous to establish a central station inland of such power that it could be in touch with various other stations, and Jubbulpore is peculiarly well suited for an installation of this kind. It could "pick up" messages from all points of the compass, and transmit them readily enough. In the case of serious breakdowns of existing land-wires, wireless telegraphy would be invaluable; and in other possible emergencies its advantages would be very great. The cost of half-a-dozen installations, to begin with, would probably be only as many lakhs, and the maintenance charges would be inconsiderable. A good opportunity now offers for the introduction of the system, consequent on the action about to be taken by the Admiralty and Government should not hesitate to move in the matter. It has been a reproach to India that her telegraph system is behind that of Western countries in many respects; and certainly in respect of wireless installations she has lagged behind. That system has now passed out of the experimental stage in Europe and America, and it should be given a fair trial in this country.

EUROPEANS AND JUTE GROWING.

THE "STATESMAN":—The cultivation of the plant has not been carried on upon a large scale in that Province, and the industry may be said to be at present in its infancy. As recently as 1906 only some 30,000 acres were under jute in Assam proper, as compared with an area of 3,450,000 acres devoted to jute-growing in Eastern Bengal. The possibility of cultivating jute in both Upper and Lower Assam has lately attached considerable attention, and the area under this crop is rapidly increasing in the valley of the Brahmaputra, ryots coming from Eastern Bengal to take up jute land in Goalpara, Darrang, and Nowgong. And now comes the promising experiment to which our contributor refers, of growing jute in Kamrup on plantations under European supervision and financed with European capital. The special interest of the new undertaking is that it will furnish some opportunity of judging of the potentialities of jute when the plant is grown with care and the fibre prepared for the market with some regard for cleanliness and honesty. The Indian cultivator is singularly careless in both these respects. He is not disposed to trouble himself with more than a very slight preparation for the sowing of the seed; nor will he remove the weeds or thin out the seedlings. He decides by rule of-thumb methods when the crop should be cut; and when the time comes for retting the plant, he will select for the operation the nearest water, however dirty, in preference to going a few yards further off to get clean water. It is even said—though this has been denied—that he deliberately adds water to the fibre, in order to increase the weight; and it is unquestionable that, by way of adding to the quantity which he has for sale, he leaves so much root in the fibre that the Dundee mills have been compelled to organise a new department to deal with this troublesome admixture. Such being the conditions under which the bulk of the jute crop is now produced, it can scarcely be doubted that a vast improvement will be effected under European supervision. If the use of clean water of steeping be inisted upon, long fibre, which is now sent to the market more or less dirty in colour, and therefore ranks lower than it otherwise would will be rated at its proper value. Again: precautions for the avoidance of fraudulent wetting and of adulteration will assuredly tend to secure a fair price for the grower. At present, as our contributor complains, there is a practice on the part of the firms which buy jute, of deducting a percentage from the weight of a consignment, whether it has been carefully dried or not. This expedient has, of course, been suggested by the discovery that so large a quantity of the jute offered for sale is saturated with added water. But it cannot be justified in the case of European growers and sellers of known integrity, and the expansion of European enterprise, therefore, should lead to a condition of things in which buyer and seller can rely upon one another's honesty. In these circumstances it is satisfactory to learn that the prospects of the new venture in Kamrup are so good. The soil is apparently such as to require somewhat less treatment than elsewhere in the new Provinces, where five to eight ploughings and four or five ladderings appear to be a minimum preparation. Labour is fairly plentiful, with good water for retting also available and the growers thoroughly realise that the processes of retting and steeping are such decisive factors in determining the value of the fibre as to call for the utmost care and attention. We have here all the conditions of a prosperous industry, and may therefore look forward to the day when the jute of Assam will prove a vigorous rival to its tea, as a great and profitable enterprise.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Proposed Taxes on Light!

AS WANT of money is the chronic state of our own Government, sympathetic consideration will be given to the plight of the German Government, which is spending money faster than it can make it.

The approaching session of the Reichstag will be devoted to putting the imperial finances straight, says the "Manchester Guardian." "Twice within recent years has the Reichstag nibbled at the task. The Government has determined that this time it shall be done thoroughly. The amount of the Imperial debt, £212,500,000, does not seem excessive when compared with our own, er that of other Great Powers, nor is the explanation of the German Government's anxiety to be sought in adding the debts of the individual States to the Imperial debt.

It is not the gross amount that causes anxiety but the circumstances under which it has come into existence and the rate at which it is growing. In 1877 the Imperial debt was less than £1,000,000, and in the last eight years the total increase was almost as large as in the previous twenty-three years. Huge deficits are chronic; current expenditure is met out of loans; there is no provision for debt extinction; and the Government has to raise money at 4 per cent. This has happened during a period of profound peace and striking economic expansion

GERMAN WEIGHT OF TAXES.

The Reichstag has voted expenditure without voting the funds to meet it, and the interesting question is why it has not done so. One may negative straightway the idea that taxation in Germany is already so high or the wealth of the country so modest that the limit of revenue has been reached. It is doubtful whether the German, having regard to income, is as heavily taxed as the Englishman; it is still more doubted whether taxation has kept pace with the national income. The wealth of Germany has multiplied many times during the last thirty years, and if the Reichstag has not balanced its Budgets, it is certainly not because the country is too poor to afford it.

The Reichstag has been hampered because Imperial finance is at once a constitutional and a social question. The Empire is a federation of States, and the individual States wish to balance their own budgets. To make that easier they want to monopolise a certain field; they want direct taxation to be reserved exclusively for themselves. The Imperial Government, for reasons which are not very convincing from the purely financial standpoint, accepts that principle with a little reserve. Sacrifices must be made for the federal principle, especially when the sacrifice is not unpleasing to the class which weights most with the Government, the squire-archy.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

The Imperial Government has not yet announced its plans, but they are known in outline. The obvious remedy of cutting down expenditure seems to be excluded. The expenditure on armaments, in particular on the navy, has most contributed to confound the Budget, and the country is committed by the Navy Acts to expenditure over a term of years. Nevertheless, forces undoubtedly exist to check the further expansion of the Navy Estimates. Significant protests by men so little susceptible of anti-militarism as Colonel Gadke have appeared, while only a few days ago the "Kreuz Zeitung," the organ of the Prussian squires, pressed for a halt in naval expansion. Still, such changes apply to the future; they can hardly affect the present financial proposals.

The problem of the Imperial Government is to devise a formula which shall satisfy the States and the squires by not encroaching upon direct taxation, and satisfy the Liberal members of the Reichstag by not further adding to the inequitable burden resting upon the poor. As might be expected, such a formula is to be constructed by a free handling of terms. The Imperial Government at present draws revenue from two direct taxes—death duties and State contributions, raised in part directly by the States. It proposes to develop these. It is obvious, however, that unless the Government is prepared to make a radical transformation of the existing death duties not much is to be looked for from these sources.

TAXES ON LIGHT?

The "North German Gazette," the semi-official organ tells the consumer that he is to make the chief sacrifice, and doubtless the duties on tobacco and alcohol will be increased. These luxuries are much less heavily taxed in Germany now than in England: but, on the other hand, the German's necessities are much more heavily taxed, so that new taxes on beer and tobacco will be presented. A proposal which is not likely to meet with popular opposition is one to tax advertisement, but tho newspapers have already begun to campaign against it. Still more severe will be the assualt on a proposed impost on electricity and gas. The Government's idea is to tax these when used for private consumption, not for power. A duty on light reminds one of Pitt's window taxes, while the distinction between light and power is pure logomachy. The production for both purposes is single, and if anything cuts down the consumption for one purpose it will raise the cost for the other, and will therefore hamper industry. What is a still greater objection is that it will affect different industries and districts to a different extent. Gas and electrical power aro employed chiefly in South Germany, and chiefly by the small manufacturer.

WANTED, AN INCOME-TAX.

The Government will have a hard task to persuade the Reichstag to accept its plans, and it cannot be said that they rest on financial justice. They are vitiated by the Imperial Government's resolution not to utilise direct taxation, such as an Imperial income or property tax, and it is certain that in the future it will be driven by financial necessities as much as by popular pressure to abandon an attitude which cannot be justified on the ground of equity or financial utility.

SIR DOUGLAS STRAIGHT, who is retiring from the editorship of the "Pall Mall Gazette," started life as a journalist, before he was called to the Bar, and achieved some repute as a criminal barrister at a time when the late Montagu Williams and others, most of whom reached the Bench, were leading lights in the legal world. Sir Douglas Straight himself accepted an Indian Judgeship and sat all the time he was in India as a Puisne Judge of the Allahabad High Court. He was knighted when he retired in 1892, after having qualified for a pension. On his return to England he took to journalism again and in 1896 was appointed to the editorship of the "Pall Mall Gazette," a post he is now relinquishing as he requires rest after a lone and busy career.

◆

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable small of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beauteful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 14.

The depression in North-West India yesterday disappeared, after giving light precipitation in parts of Kashmir. Skies are now cleared there.

The depression is entering the Andaman sea from the East, and winds are northerly in Lower Burma, with the result that the weather has been dry and skies practically clear.

In the rest of the country no rain has fallen and over the Peninsula and Central parts of the country and the Gangetic plain, humidity is considerable in defect, but clouds have increased, in light to moderate, except in the last area.

In Rajputana, North Gujarat and Lower Sind, the air is much damper than usual. Temperature is generally normal.

Forecast.—A few isolated falls of rain are probable in Deltaic Bengal and the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 14TH OCTOBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 14th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No cloud is reported. Humidity is still in excess in the Central districts, but is normal elsewhere. Temperature is equal to the average except for an excess in the minimum at Multan. Winds are southerly at Rawalpindi, northerly at Multan, south-westerly at Sirsa and westerly at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies remain clear. The air continues generally drier than usual. Temperature is normal. Winds are westerly to north-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and normal elsewhere. Maximum temperature is normal except in Lower Sind where it is low while the minimum is equal to or above the average. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air has slightly increased and is now equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal. Winds are west-south-westerly to northerly.

The Central Provinces.—Skies have cleared in the extreme western districts but are lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has fallen slightly, the minimum being now in defect at some stations. Winds are irregular, being northerly at Raipur and Amraoti; southerly at Jubbulpore, south-westerly at Saugor and westerly at Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north and lightly so in the south. The usual amonnt of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal. Winds are east-north-easterly to east-south easterly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum has had a light fall of rain. Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan but lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperatare is normal. Nearly all stations report calms.

General Remarks.—The low pressure area noticed yesterday over the South-west Punjab has filled up. Cloud has increased in Malabar, otherwise weather has been generally fine.

Weather is likely to be fine nearly everywhere.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 14th October was 29·923 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 7 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 15th October.

It is notified for information that the parade ordered to be held at the Riding School at 6 p.m. this evening is cancelled.

H. E. E. PROCTER, Lieut.
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay 15th October.

482.—Detail for the week ending 17th instant.

To-day Thursday 15th instant—"L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.

2 A 2nd Party ("L" Coy) Class-firing at 3-25 p. m.

3 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

4 "A" Coy will parade at the Custom House at 5-30 p. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday 16th inst—Practice for Viceroy's Cup.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

2 "M" Coy. Class-firing at Ghat Kopar at 3-25p.m.

3 "K" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

4 All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Saturday 17th inst—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is placed at the disposal of O C "C" Coy. (2nd period).

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

2 "H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

483.—Issue of Arms—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. daily except Sundays.

484.—Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Company:—

No 6476 Vol R Cunha.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

MISS HONOR MORTON'S hobby on the London School Board was to teach the little ones to play in the evenings, and on half-holidays, and such like, and put them through kiss-in-the-ring and puss-in-the-corner in fine style. "How she worked at it," says Mr. Richar Whiteing in the "Woman Worker," "and not herself alone; she pressed all her friends into the service, and if she found any of them free for one of her nights they had to go down and play with the children. I've seen Judges of the land tramping round with the little ones, and singing all sorts of foolishness, and going to prison, perhaps, in one of the games, instead of sending other people there."

THE LADIES' CORNER

DECEPTIVE SIMPLICITY.

NEVER was there such a year for apparent simplicity in dress, and never was the simplicity so entirely feigned, writes a lady correspondent. The almost severely plain gowns that we seem to slip into as a second skin are in reality the most troublesome garments that have ever succeeded in gaining the approval of tailor and dressmaker. It is one thing to conceal indifferent cut by a multitude of trimmings and appliques, tucks, ruches, and insertions; it is another to turn out a garment that depends upon cut, and upon cut alone, for its claims to elegance. Think what a master-hand was needed to drape the plain but exquisite gown worn by Mrs. Winston Churchill on her wedding day. While the cult of excessive simplicity lasts, the little dressmaker will have to retire into the background.

THE ABSENT UNDERSKIRT.

With their wedding dresses the brides of the month are wearing accordeon-pleated or sun-rayed petticats of lawn fine as a cobweb. Such petticoats take up practicalsy no room, and will consequently be worn under bridal and evening gowns throughout the winter. Otherwese the underskirt seems likely to be banished, and combinations of black silk will take its place. Where extra warmth is required, knickers of softest satin are to be used and many skirts are provided with tightfitting satin linings. Corsets grow longer and longer, but they are not of the kind that renders tight-lacing really possible. They keep the figure together rather than compress it so that one ought to be fairly slim to commence with. I heard recently of a woman who tried the foolish old habit of putting herself into suede corsets damped all over the better to cling. That way rheumatism lies, to characterise the proceeding mildly.

THE ALLIANCE OF CHECKS AND STRIPES.

London continues to be full of Frenchwomen, and sometimes a suggestion is to be gleaned from their costumes. One was recently wearing a tailor-made, of which the long, narrow skirt was checked in three shades of Empire blue—pale, medium, and quite deep. The Directoire coat was in absolutely the same shades of cloth, only the material was striped instead of checked. Perhaps the combination sounds a trifle odd, but it certainly did not look so, and its wearer was quite the smartest woman in a well-dressed crowd. The waistcoat worn was of blue cloth in the palest shade, and a high and frilled white jabot and little black satin tie went well with a huge black satin hat trimmed with white wings.

AN EFFECTIVE WRAP.

Some of the new coats are supplied at the back with tall stiff collars such as are seen on the coats of soldiers, but the style it rather a hard one and by no means universally becoming. The ultra-masculinity of long, close-fitting sleeves, long-tailed coats, plain cloth vests, and other accessories borrowed from men's wear, past and present, does not suit everyone and the dainty, fluffy little woman has her choice of a number of picturesque wraps or cloaks. Such wraps are very much shorter than was the case a few months ago, many of them barely concealing the waist-line, and they are draped and arranged in various effective ways. One worn the other day by an actress noted for good dressing had long shawl-shaped ends in front, brought up to fasten in cross-over style on each shoulder, and hanging down in tesselled ends at the back. The material was apricot-coloured cloth of almost chiffon-like softness, and the heavy tassels were of gold. Beneath was a dress of black crepe de chine of heavy quality, made with the narrowest possible skirt and a tail—one cannot call it a train—that tapered off like a snake. The wide, low-crowned hat of black bengaline silk was trimmed only with a band of gold tissue tied in a neat bow at one side but it became the wearer to the last degress of perfection.

STRANGE ABERRATIONS OF SOUND.

IT happens occasionally that sounds are heard whose origin remains unexplained, and the seacoast especially seems to be the favourite place for such acoustic spectres. Says the "Vossische Zeitung," in an article on this subject:—At twilight, some time ago, at a life-saving station on the English coast, noises were heard that sounded like signal shots from some distance at sea. A boat was launched and sped with all possible energy to the place from which the sounds seemed to have come, but it returned without having heard or seen anything further. Yet the seaman who had been left behind on guard declared solemnly that in the meantime he had heard near shore unmistakable cries for help from drowning persons. The blue jackets themselves are most inclined to regard the whole matter at supernatural and the voices as spectral. It is possible, however, that such sounds may be audible in remarkable distinctness particularly where there is a high coast, though they may come from a great distance, especially when persons there are placed accidentally so that behind them rises a wall which receives the sound and throws it back. On some coasts that are often visited by fogs a legend of so-called 'fog shots' has acquired vogue. These are said to have their origin for some reason not yet fathomed, within the masses of fog. Acoustic phenomena are found of such a strange kind that the investigation of them may be said to be still very far from conclusive. The most inexplicable secret lies perhaps not in the occurrence of sounds, the origin of which may be reached only with great difficulty, but in their disappearance, and in absolute silence when audible noises should be expected. Many a ship has been wrecked because its signals of distress loud and uninterrupted, have remained inaudible, although only a very short distance from the coast. But again it happens that in such an instance the very same signals become audible at a far greater distance, where they provoke great excitement. A remarkable example of his was produced by the firing of guns by the English fleet in the roadstead at Spithead on February 1, 1901, as a token of mourning for Queen Victoria. This was not heard at all by many persons who, at a proportionately slight distance, were listening for it, while at places at a far greater distance it was heard plainly. The direction of the wind failed to explain this aberration of the waves of sound. The experiment with explosive signals, made by the English aeronaut Bacon from the car of his balloon, likewise gave most astonishing result. Experiments made with fog signals also, in open, level country, have brought to light some strange facts. At one time, in their immediate vicinity, they were not even faintly audible; at another time and in the very same area the observer found it distinct and emphatic.

THE imports of gold and silver into India continue to be considerable in spite of the fact that Government purchases for coinage purposes have ceased for some time. Returns published on Saturday show that Rs. 20 lakhs worth of gold and Rs. 157 lakhs worth of silver bullion were brought in in August. The only coining done during the same period was the striking off, in the Bombay Mint of 50,000 British dollars for use in the Strait Settlements.

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RAILWAY STATIONS, RAILWAY WORKSHOPS, RAILWAY PLATFORMS, CROSSINGS, SHUNTING YARDS, Etc.,
MILL COMPOUNDS, STREETS, PARKS CHURCHES, PALACES, MESSES, OFFICES SHOPS, FACTORIES, Etc.

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ONE charge of oil lasts for one month.

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil, Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 2 ozs. of Oil, which costs 2 pies per hour per Burner. Especially adapted for up-country use where gas is not available.

Storm and rain proof lamps from 00 or 1,500 candle power.

The lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

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THE BALKAN TROUBLE.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Seizure of Macedonia Feared.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY IN THE BLACK SEA.

MOSLEMS AND ENGLAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

There is a growing feeling among the Powers that the best compensation to Turkey would be a guaranteed loan. Sir Edward Grey entirely concurs herein.

It is admitted that the acts of Austria and Bulgaria must be accepted as accomplished facts and means found for legalising them.

There is reason to believe that Sir Edward Grey now recognizes that the moderation of Greece and the restraint of the Servian Government are entitled to consideration at the Conference, and that he accordingly does not insist on his former restrictions.

A telegram from Sofia states that, although the representatives of the Powers were absent on the occasion of the formal entry of Prince Ferdinand yesterday, they all inscribed their names at the Palace to-day.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14

The Austrian Embassy in Constantinople has made a protest to the Porte against the boycott of Austrian-Lloyd steamers and against the language of a section of the Turkish Press, hinting that it would be unwise to irritate Austria too much.

LATER.

Despatches from Sofia emphatically deny that Bulgaria has sent an ultimatum to the Porte, but a disquieting feeling prevails while Bulgaria remains fully armed,

The Young Turks in Macedonia believe that Bulgaria contemplates the seizure of Macedonia while Turkey is unprepared.

Montenegro and Servia have resumed diplomatic relations.

The Cretan Chamber has appointed an Executive Committee to govern in the name of the King of the Hellenes until the Greek administration is established.

An Austrian mail steamer arrived at Jaffa yesterday and was boycotted.

Subsequently a mob attacked the Austrian Post Office and destroyed the mail carts and letter boxes.

The Russian Minister of Marine is proceeding to Sevastopol to inspect the fleet.

PROTEST MEETING IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 14.

A largely attended public meeting of the Mahomedans of Madras was held in the Jumma Musjid Hall yesterday evening. The following resolution was moved by Dady Khan Sahib :—

"That the Mussalmans of Madras, in public meeting assembled, record their most emphatic protest against the unwarranted violation by Austria and Bulgaria of the Treaty of Berlin and the Cretan union with Greece. They beg to express their unmingled satisfaction at the friendly relations which subsist between Britain and Turkey, and pray for the continuance and growth of same. They are gratified at the firm attitude which Sir Edward Grey has adopted against the policy of aggression, and beg most respectfully request His Majesty the King-Emperor of India to use British influence to secure peace and prestige of Turkey to allow of her undisturbed expansion and development under the constitutional regime recently inaugurated by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan."

The Resolution, having been duly seconded and supported, was unanimously carried.

It was next resolved to forward the above resolution to the Viceroy with a request that it might be submitted to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

PARCEL POST TO JAPAN.

Via Siberia.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

The Post Office has instituted a Parcels Post Service to Japan via Siberia.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

Operatives' Terms Refused.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

It is stated that the cotton manufacturers of Manchester have refused the terms suggested by the operatives.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

New Lord President.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

Viscount Wolverhampton has been appointed Lord President of the Council, and Lord Fitzmaurice will succeed him as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

GORDON-BENNETT RACE.

Another Balloon Collapse.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

The balloon, "St. Louis," which was taking part in the Gordon-Bennet Race, fell into the North Sea. The occupants were rescued by a schooner.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Another Raid on the House.

MANY WOMEN ARRESTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

Trafalgar-square, Whitehall and Parliament-street were thronged with unemployed this afternoon, and mounted troops were constantly scattering the crowds.

The three Suffragette leaders, against whom summonses had been issued for inciting to riot, have been arrested.

Mr. Winston Churchill, receiving a deputation of unemployed at Manchester to-day, said there was no hope of legislation dealing with unemployment this Session beyond immediate needs.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

Thirty-seven arrests were made, including twenty-four women, and several injured persons were taken to hospital as the result of demonstrations by the unemployed and Suffragettes in the vicinity of Parliament yesterday.

The demonstrations which continued the whole day, culminated in the evening in an unsuccessful attempt on the part of the women to raid the Houses of Parliament. Five thousand police were on duty and formed a cordon which proved impenetrable.

Mrs Symonds, formerly Secretary to Mr. Keir-Hardie, taking advantage of the privilege of ladies to watch the debates through the glass doors, rushed into the House, which was discussing the Childrens' Protection Bill, and nearly reached the table. She shouted "Cease discussing children till you have given votes to women," but was immediately carried out bodily by the attendants.

The meeting of the London County Council, yesterday, broke up in disorder as the result of a Labour Member persistently raising the question of unemployment and fighting against ejection.

The police were called in and cleared the galleries of unemployed.

LATER.

The newspapers, commenting on yesterday's disturbances, agree that the Suffragettes are becoming dangerous, collecting questionable crowds and distracting and exhausting the police.

RACING.

The Cesarewitch Result.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

The race for the Cesarewitch Stakes was run at New Market this afternoon, with the following result :—

Yentoi	1
Pure Gem	2
Glacis	3

Sixteen ran.

The race was won by three lengths, three-quarters of a length separating second and third.

The betting at the start was :—

100 to 6 against Yentoi.
7 to 2 against Pure Gem.
4 to 1 against Glacis.

THE RAILWAY BOARD.

Members' Winter Tour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 14.

The Railway Board will pay particular attention to the working of the rolling stock, during their winter tours.

The President, Mr. Wynne, will probably visit more important junctions on the North-Western and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways. Mr. Finney will take the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and later on the Bengal Coalfields. Mr. Wood proceeds direct from Simla to Calcutta. where he will remain until the return of his colleagues from tour, proceeding then, probably, to the Assam-Bengal Railway.

LATER.

Mr. Wood, member of the Railway Board, will inspect on his autumn tour to N.-W. Railway, the Assam-Bengal Railway and the Railway arrangements in connection with the Western Bengal Coalfields.

PRIVILEGES OF A HINDU TEMPLE.

Meeting at Sholapur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, OCTOBER 14.

At a meeting of two thousand people, conveyed under the presidency of M. B. Warad by the leaders of Brahman, Jain Veershaivand and other communities, four resolutions were passed regretting the discontinuance of the ancient privileges of Addapalake and Panchkalash of the Murgi Math of Chittledrug and hoping the early restoration thereof. Representatives of all communities made speeches supporting the resolutions.

THE RIDING ACCIDENT IN CALCUTTA.

Mr. Chalmers' Condition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 14.

No improvement is reported in the condition of Mr. James Chalmers who was thrown from his horse on his head in the maidan.

THE Secretary of State's Despatch on Telegraph signallers' improvement of pay and prospects scheme has reached Simla, and detailed orders of the Government of India bringing the new arrangement into force are likely to issue this week.

THE GOVERNOR AT BIJAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, OCTOBER 13.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke arrived here shortly afer mid-day yesterday, and was met by the District Judge, Mr. Palmer, and the leading official and civil inhabitants. Those present were presented by the Judge, and His Excellency then inspected the Guard of Honour which had been supplied by the Police, after which he drove to the Collector's house where he is staying.

Later on in the afternoon, His Excellency was presented with addresses from the Municipality, District Board, Anjuman and Lingayat Association at a large meeting in the Durbar Hall. His Excellency replied to all in one speech, in the course of which he thanked those present for the hearty welcome given to him and Miss Clarke.

After replying to the various requests made in the addresses, His Excellency in conclusion welcomed the strong condemnation, expressed in them all, of the anarchical methods recently introduced into India, which, he said, were foreign to the character of the people, and requested them to co-operate with the local officers in rendering the work of administration smooth and progressive. The rest of the afternoon was spent by His Excellency and party in sight-seeing.

His Excellency and party spent yesterday morning again in sight-seeing. After receiving the chief officials and the leading gentlemen of the district, His Excellency visited the Victoria Memorial Girls' School and the Boys' High School. He expressd himself pleased with the work done at both institutions.

The evening was spent in visiting some of the historic buildings of the town. His Excellency entertained the station to dinner at night.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, OCTOBER 14.—Lieut.-Col. Shakespear, 2nd Goorkhas, from England.
Lieut. Russell, A.V.C., 2nd Goorkhas, from England.
Capt. Timmes, from England.
Capt. Wardrop, R.H.A., from England.
Capt. Gunning, 21st Cav., from England.
Capt. Horn., 39th G. Rifles, from England.
Major Tribe, 38th Dogras, from England.
Lieut. Macdonald, A.V.C., from Jhansi.
2nd-Lieut. Beathe, 1st Wilts. Regt., from Jhansi.
Major Bidie, I.M.S., from England.
Capt. Coates, R.A.M.C.
Lieut. Denison, 60th Rifles, from Jubbulpore.

DEPARTURES, OCTOBER 14.—Lieut. and Adjt. the Royal Dragoons, to England.
Major Douglas, 2nd Lancers, to Fyzabad.
Lieut. Tennis, 11th Gurkhas, to Samana.
Major Edwardes, Bde. Staff, to Dehra Dun.
Lieut.-Col. Shakespear, 2nd Gurkhas to Dehra Dun.
Lieut. Russell, A.V.C., to Sahranpur.
2nd-Lieut. Thomas, 2nd Lanc. Fusiliers, to Chakrata.
Lieut. Manderson, 3rd S. Horse, to England.
Lieut. Anderson, R.H.A., to Bangalore.
Lieut. Wallace, R.F.A., to Kirkee.
Lieut. Meldicott, 3rd Skinner's Horse, to Neemuch.
Lieut. Kelly, R.A.M.C., to Bangalore.
Lieut. Manners, 104th Rifles, to Hyderabad,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 14.

The following Army Medical Corps-postings to Command Station Hospitals are ordered—Lieut Colonels M. W. O'Keefe to Rawalpindi, F. P. Nichols to Peshawar, H. H. Brown to Nowshera, B. M. Skinner, M. V. O. to Sialkot, E. Butt to Lahore Cantt, T. Daly to Ferozepore, J. Carmichael to Jullunder, M. O. D. Braddell to Amballa, P.J. Jenkin to Meerut, T. B. Winters to Bareilly, H. M. Thompson to Lucknow, H. A. Haines to Fyzabad, E. H. Lyoden-Bell to Allahabad, W. B. Thopmson to Calcutta, G. E. Hale, to Murree, W. C. Bevor to Dalhousie, Major T. W. Gibbard to Dagshai, Captain A. J. Hull to Jutogh. Majors O. R A. Julian to Kasauli, H. W. K. Read to Landour, Lieut Colonels L. T. M. Nash to Ranikhet, W. T. Swan to Chakrata, J. M. F. Shine to Naini Tal, W. W. Pike to Darjeeling and Major T. McCulloch to Lebong. Lieut.-Colonels T. J. O'Donnell to Quetta, L. R. Mcleod to Karachi, S. Westcott to Mhow, J. S. Green to Nasirabad, R. J. Geeddes to Jubbulpore, H. P, G. Elkington to Jhansi, H. S. Megill to Poona, C.T. Blackwill to Belgaum. G. F. Gubbin to Colaba, S. C. B. Robinson to Ahmednagar, T. J. R. Lucas to Bangalore, G. Cree to Madras, J. Battersby to Secunderabad, S. F, Freyer to Maymyo, P. C. H. Goldon to Rangoon, A. Burnside to Mount Abu, Lieut Cols. J. R. Stuart to Pachmarhi, and H. Cocks to Wellington.

The following R. A. M. C. officers are transferred from Burma :—

Major St. J. Killery to Meerut; Captain T. J. Wright to Lucknow; Lieutenant G. Ormrod to Meerut; Lt. Colonels S. F. Freyer and W. L. Starr to Secunderabad; Captains G. M. Goldsmith to England, T. E. Harty to Lucknow and R. H. Macnicol to Secunderabad; Lieut. W. B. Purdon to England.

R. A. M. C. Captain T. H. M. Clarke has an extension of leave up to the 23rd December next, and Captain M. Sinclair to up to the 25th proximo.

Lieut-General Sir Beauchamp Duff leaves Simla on the 20th instant to attend the hill manœuvres between Murree and Abbottabad.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the pay of Inspectors of Army Schools of less than ten years' service serving in India being increased to that allowed to Quarter-Masters of British Cavalry Regiments.

POONA BOOK-MAKER'S ASSAULT CASE.

Compromised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 14.

The case of causing grievous hurt preferred against Charles Harding, Book-maker, by Mr. Banajee, a Parsee resident of the Taj Mahal Hotel, came before the Assistant Collector to-day, and was compromised, on Harding tendering an ample apology and paying costs of the case.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Another Bomb Found.

ATTEMPT AT RAILWAY WRECKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 14.

The Empire says : "Another bomb was found on the Eastern Bengal State Railway early this morning. It was placed in such a manner that the train was bound to explode it in passing the spot. The place chosen was the level-crossing outside Naihati station and to the south of the station not very distant from the scene of the two outrages at Kankinara and Shumnugger.

"The bomb had been fixed between the running and the check rails on the level-crossing. At 5-30 this morning a keyman was proceeding along the line testing the wooden key when he noticed something between the running and the check metals. On crossing he was trying to remove the foreign obstacle and it is believed he struck it with his hammer. The bomb exploded and the man received injuries which are not believed to be grievous."

The Alipore Bomb Conspiracy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 14.

The vacation bench of the High Court granted a rule on the District Magistrate of Alipore to show cause why Charoo Chunder Roy, one of the accused in the bomb conspiracy case should not be released under the Extradition Treaty as he was a French subject.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The Tinnevelly Case.

Hearing of Appeals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 14.

In the Tinnevelly Sedition appeals Mr. Richmond, Special Public Prosecutor, started late in the evening to reply to the joint observations of Messrs. Cowdell and Sadagopalachari, regarding the legal objections raised, and was addressing the Court on the validity of the order of Government sanctioning the prosecution, when the Court adjourned.

Counsel submitted that all that the Section required was that there must be a complaint on the sanction accorded by Government.

Public Meetings in Calcutta.

PERIOD OF PROHIBITION EXTENDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 14.

A local "Gazette" Notification extends the time prohibiting public meetings being held in certain squares, parks and grounds in Calcutta and its suburbs for a further period of six months from October 22nd.

ARMS ACT CASE.

Honorary Volunteers' Rights to Possess Arms.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 14.

Yesterday, Mr. Avetoom, Barrister-at-Law, appeared before Mr. Birley, Additional District Magistrate, Alipore, on behalf of Mr. S. N. Haldar, Barrister-at-Law, to show cause why a gun, a revolver and ammunition, found in Mr. Haldar's house, should not be deposited in Court. Mr. Avetoom said that Mr. Haldar was an honorary volunteer and is entitled to keep arms. The Court Inspector submitted that honorary volunteers could only wear uniform and not possess arms.

Mr. Birley submitted the papers for the District Magistrate's orders. The arms and ammunition were kept in the custody of the Court.

VOLUNTEER CAMPS AND FIELD DAYS.

Allotments for 1908-09.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 14.

It is notified that Lord Kitchener has decided to allot the eighty thousand rupees at His Excellency's disposal for Volunteer Camps and Field Days as follows :—

Lahore Division, Rs. 7,400 ; Meerut Division, Rs. 1,300 ; Lucknow Division, Rs. 13,700 ; Quetta Division, Rs. 1,750 ; Mhow Division, Rs 5,650 ; Poona Division, Rs. 9,300 ; Secunderabad Division, Rs. 17,050 ; Burma Division, Rs. 5,850.

The following allotments for Volunteer Camps and Field Days, for 1908-09, have been sanctioned :—

Poona Division :—Bombay Light Horse, Rs. 600; Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Rs. 950; Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 1,850 ; 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 2,200 ; 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 1,500 ; Poona Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 600; Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 1,600.

Quetta Division.—Karachi Artillery Volunteers, Rs. 500; Sind Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 900; Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 350.

Mhow Division.—Nagpur Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 1,950 ; 2nd Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 900; 2nd Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 1,900; 2nd Battalion, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 900.

Secunderabad Division.—Madras Artillery Volunteers, Rs. 900 ; Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles, Rs. 3,000, Madras Volunteer Guards, Rs. 1,500; Bangalore Volunteer Rifles, Rs, 1,250 ; Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 500 ; Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 1,700 ; South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 1,800 ; Coorg and Mysore Rifles, Rs. 700 ; Malabar Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 1,500 ; Madras Railway Volunteers, Rs. 1,300 ; Yercand Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 100 ; East Coast Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 1,500 ; Kolar Gold Fields Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 300.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE NEXT CONGRESS. ALTHOUGH Mr. Tilak is out of the way, I am afraid that harmony and unanimity will not be a conspicuous feature of the next session of the Congress. As we all know, the Congress will only admit within its fold those who will subscribe to its articles, the chief of which is that the struggle should be maintained on strictly constitutional lines. The Immoderates object to this fundamental proposition, and they will always be willing to get the Congress into trouble. They question its right to speak as the representative of the country, and they claim that they alone are the real friends of the people, and the faithful exponents of the voice of India. I am unable to say whether the gentlemen who have lodged a protest against the decision of the Provincial Congress Committee of Madras, to hold the next meeting in that town are, at heart, opposed to the Congress as it is newly constituted. They simply assert that in these times of stress and strain it is inopportune and inexpedient to convene it this year, holding that "instead of serving the national cause in this crisis of the political life of India, it would seriously complicate the situation." They also complain that before arriving at their decision the Committee did not care to ascertain "moffussil opinion," or to consult the Congress leaders throughout the country as to the advisability of the convention next December. I suppose the Provincial Committee have acted in virtue of the powers vested in them, and that it was not incumbent on them to send round a circular asking all and sundry in India whether they wanted to have the next session of the Congress or not. "Quot homines, tot sententiæ." and if the Committee had gone on such a fool's errand, they would have received replies which would have been most bewildering in their variety, and would have "seriously complicated the situation." The Congress comes round every year as a matter of course, and no specific reason is assigned for the contention that on this occasion it was necessary to hold a preliminary inquiry and consultation, as to whether it should be summoned at all. The remonstrants having couched their protest in vague and general terms, it is impossible to follow them, when they simply declare that if the Congress were to hold its customary deliberations this year, "it would positively injure national interests." Are they afraid of Anarchists and Extremists ? Or are they themselves Extremists in disguise ? It is satisfactory that the Committee have held firmly to their decision, recognizing that this is just the occasion, "when the forces of the country should be brought together, and the needs of the situation be brought home to Government." They have done well in refusing to listen to the counsels of timidity. This is not the time for Congressmen to regard the situation with a passive and languid interest, or to retire from the field and sulk in their tents. But they must see that in the present crisis it is their duty to make an honest and straightforward avowal of their faith, urging, at the same time, the redress of their grievances, and seeking for their countrymen a larger share in the administration.

THE MEETING OF THE PARSIS. There was no reason why the Parsis should not join the other communities, as well as public bodies, in expressing their abhorrence of the methods of violence and terrorism, which, if they spread, must do incalculable harm to the country. The fanatics, who pursue these methods, are the real enemies of their country. Their patriotism has run stark mad. They cannot, in the first place, achieve their object. The Government is too powerful to be subverted by their Liliputian endeavours. But the mischief lies in the vague sense of disaffection which may be produced in the minds of the ignorant and the misguided by the propaganda of hatred against the British rule and the British race. It is, therefore, the duty of all citizens, who are not absolutely blind to the blessings of peace and order and good government, to oppose actively the forces of sedition and anarchy. We, Indians, should fall short of our duty, we should be neglecting an opportunity to smooth the way to progress and clear it of obstructions, if we were to think that in existing circumstances our passive and silent disapproval would sufficiently meet the requirements of the case. As Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who presided at the meeting of the Parsi Anjuman, pointed out, every Indian should, within his own circle of influence, try to propagate sound and sober ideas about our position under the British rule. I am not for passive obedience, which I should heartily despise. It is the duty of the educated classes to criticize the administration with warmth and vigour, if need be, and it is also their duty to advance their claims to a larger share in the Government of their country. But our desires should be tempered by a just appreciation of the British rule, and I am of opinion that a fair and correct estimate of the value of the British connection will act as a powerful antidote against intemperance of thought and language, and against an insensate hatred of the alien, as such, which is at the bottom of all violent extremism. It is this which we should co-operate with the Government in combatting, and the Parsis have done the correct thing in holding a public meeting, not indeed, to proclaim how good and loyal they are, with an eye to secure favours from Government, but to declare that their community holds anarchism in abhorrence and that they are ready to contribute their share in its suppression. It is difficult, therefore, to understand the motive of the small band of Parsis, who had sent in a protest to the Panchayat against the proposed meeting, if we were to assume, as, and perhaps, it would be perfectly right to assume, that their detestation of sedition and disorder was genuine. The protestants seemed to apprehend that the object of the meeting was liable to be misunderstood. I rather suspect that it could only be misunderstood by those who, for whatever reason, did not want the meeting to be held. They had, however, persuaded themselves that a simple declaration against the evils of anarchism, uncalled for as it was, was likely to be misconstrued by their neighbours and they insisted, therefore, on its being coupled with a rider in terms of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's reply to the congratulatory messages sent to him on his last birthday. The veteran has stated that our grievances are many and they are just, and that we should maintain the struggle for essential reforms patiently and perseveringly, warning his countrymen, at the same time, that it should be carried on by constitutional methods, and exhorting them to have full faith in the ultimate sense of justice of the British nation. There was no particular objection to this rider, and rather than provoke dissent and disunion, the promoters of the meeting acted sensibly in accepting it.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING. The Government would have lost nothing, if they had acceded to the suggestion of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta to refer the Improvement Trust Act Amendment Bill to a Select Committee. There was no urgent reason to suspend the Standing Orders and rush the legislation through. The member in charge of the Bill before the Bombay Legislative Council tried to make out a case for urgency by saying that a large amount of money was at stake. But, surely, the Bill might have waited for a brief interval, without jeopardizing any interests ? It was also contended, on behalf of Government, that the proposed reference to a Select Committee could in no way have improved matters. Accepting the validity of this argument, it nevertheless scarcely justified recourse to a power which is intended, and must be held in reserve, for great emergencies. There was no such emergency in the present case. The legislation has arisen out of a decision of the Tribunal of Appeal in a case of "toka" tenure. When lands are held under this tenure, the Government, as well as the lessees, are co-sharers. But in the case in question the Tribunal held that the Government were not an interested party under the Act, and consequently refused them their share of compensation ; and the situation was aggravated by granting the same compensation to the tenant. I am not competent to say whether the Tribunal was right in its interpretation of the law. But it is pretty clear that if it was good law it was certainly not commonsense. An appeal lay to the High Court, but Mr. Jenkins, who moved the first reading of the Bill, said that a certificate of appeal had been applied for, but that it had been refused by the Tribunal. The honourable member had been grievously misinformed on the point, as was conclusively shown by Mr. Setalvad. No application had ever been made for an appeal to the High Court. The decision of the Tribunal, whether right or wrong, had been accepted on behalf of Government. This was probably an oversight, and, but for this mistake, there might have been no necessity for an amendment of the Act. The legislation ought to have been introduced, only if the authoritative decision of the High Court had also gone against the Government. The judgment of the Tribunal was condemned by official members as absurd, but no steps were taken to have it tested by the High Court. Sir Pherozeshah objected to the constitution of the Tribunal, which left room for the suspicion that if ever it had any bias, it would be on the side of Government. Both Mr. Muir Mackenzie and Mr. Jenkins repudiated the suggestion, and said that their experience, gathered from the decisions of judges in matters in which the State and private individuals were interested, went quite the other way. But this controversial question affecting the constitution of the Tribunal was not strictly before the Council, and therefore, it may be left alone for the present.

HARBOUR COMMUNICATIONS. The communications between the Konkan and other ports along the coast are badly in need of improvement. But as a very backward district, the Konkan has been unable to make its voice heard, and things meanwhile are going from bad to worse. The creeks at Dharamtar and other coast harbours are silting up, and travellers are put to very great inconvenience on landing and embarking. Dredging operations are absolutely necessary, but the authorities seem to be deterred by the heavy cost that would have to be incurred. I think that the improvement needs to be carried out at any cost, and the resources of Government ought to be able to meet it. The reply given by Government to a question put on the subject by Mr. Khare, at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, affords some ground for hope that steps will be taken, after all, to reduce the evil. The Government have at last moved in the matter so far as to call for further reports on the subject from their responsible officers, and I trust it will not be so very long before a serious endeavour is made to render the approaches to these harbours tolerably easy and comfortable.

DION.

THE TRAIN FIRE AT COLABA.

THE accident at Colaba Station on Monday night should not be without its moral for both the railway companies and their patrons. The accident might have had disastrous consequences, as several passengers had excellent reason to know.

The accident was caused by the leaking of a gas cylinder attached to the postal van. When the explosion took place there was a rush for the letters by the sorters in the van, who saved them by throwing them hastily through the windows on the line, where they were picked up and re-sorted later. The burning postal van was promptly detached from the train and taken to a hydrant outside the station, where the flames were soon extinguished. The train was delayed half an hour, as another postal van had to be brought up in place of the damaged one.

The accident was fortunately of a minor character ; but that was a matter of luck rather than judgment. What would have happened if the explosion had occurred in the course of the night's run, when the train was travelling at its normal speed of forty miles an hour, makes one shudder to contemplate. The explanation that the leakage of gas was ignited by a lighted match carelessly thrown, which might have occurred at any period of the journey, shews that the explosion having occurred while the train was standing in Colaba Station saved a holocaust like that at Etola a few months ago. The danger of gas lighting on trains has rarely been more clearly demonstrated. The explosion at Colaba Station was not the only mishap to the mail train that night, as the engine went wrong, on reaching Virar, when another locomotive was requisitioned after considerable delay ; and the train arrived at Baroda nearly three hours late.

FRESH ARRIVAL IN INDIA.

Sad Experience.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 14.

A young European, aged about 22, named Duff, who landed in Bombay from England on the 29th July last, was, to-day, arrested here on a charge of attempted cheating, and was locked up.

He is alleged to have described himself as Lord Charles Bunkley to several tradesmen and under that title ordered furniture and sundry articles to the value of Rs. 1,500 from Messrs. Jaffer Jussuf and Co.

THE ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

Second Dividend not Expected Early.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 14.

The Acting Official Assignee informs the Press that he is not expecting to declare a second dividend on account of the late firm of Arbuthnot and Company for several months.

THE SCIENCE OF COMMERCE.

Mr. Wacha's Lecture.

BEFORE a meeting of the Bombay Graduates' Association, last evening, Mr. D. E. Wacha read a paper on the Science of Commerce. Mr. N. V. Gokhale presided. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Wacha said :—

My theme, shortly, is this. That having regard to the expanding commerce of the world, of India included, the time has come when the University should "sui motu" bestir itself to institute a Faculty of the Science of Commerce just as the great Universities of London, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield and Birmingham have established.

It should be borne in mind that the authors of the policy of Higher Education in India were not at all blameable if no provision or forecast was made regarding technical education. England herself had hardly understood the value of that branch of education till 1875 or 1880. None of the older Universities of Great Britain devoted any attention to the subject. It never entered the heads of the governing bodies of those institutions till their eyes were opened by the great captains of industry. The latter pointed out the economic revolution which was to be witnessed in Germany and in the United States, revolution which brought into sharp conflict the commerce of Great Britain with that of those countries. It is a matter of common knowledge that it was Germany which first understood and realised the application of science to industries and trades in a most comprehensive spirit. They were German thinkers and German men of science, who thirty years ago and upwards, inaugurated that era of highest "scientific" technical education which in a few years more led to the prosperity of German commerce and German manufactures which are to-day the theme of universal admiration. And so, too, was the case with the United States which closely followed Germany. England was far behind those two countries as English educationists and distinguished economists themselves have told us. The British became only recently alive to the utility of that education.

It was in 1882, when the Education Commission, appointed by Lord Ripon, India's most beloved Viceroy, the like of whom we have had not the good fortune to boast since his departure, went round the country and took evidence that brought to the surface for the first time the popular view on the advantage of introducing technical education into the country. The voice then raised was hardly articulate. But within three years it became sufficiently emphatic.

It would be idle to assert that because the science and history of economics of the opening twentieth century are in their infancy, nothing or next to nothing, therefore, should be done by our Indian Universities. I do not believe that there could be any sane person who would be so rash as to make such an assertion. If we are then all agreed that this all-absorbing study, which embraces the entire domain of humanity in its daily economy should be fostered and stimulated in our colleges and universities, then the next question which suggests itself is, how it should be practically and rationally taught ? Mere lectures of the conventional character will be of little utility. It is to be feared the general system of teaching in this branch of knowledge is in many respects defective. It is essential in order to meet modern requirements that, firstly, there should be introduced the latest and most approved modernised text-books for teaching, and, secondly, that experts not only well-grounded in modern economics and economic history but possessed of large practical experience of trade and commerce in all multifarious allied branches should be engaged. Lecturers of such qualifications, it is to be feared, are a "desiderata." But it is in these two directions that the serious attention of the Government and the governing authorities of our Indian Universities should be drawn.

"SWADESHISM" AND MODERN ECONOMICS

Thus the institution of a Faculty for the Science of Economics and Commerce becomes inevitable. Chairs should be endowed for the purpose both by the State and by munificent patrons like those who have endowed chairs in Manchester, Birmingham, London, Harvard and elsewhere. It is highly essential at this juncture to bear in mind the important fact that the study of the laws and tendencies which govern masses of men in the universal struggle for a living is a valuable training. Such training has now been recognised all over the great commercial countries of the West, and it is impossible that it can any longer remain unrecognised in India. Indeed, nowhere is there so much the pressing necessity for such a study as in this country where, it must be observed with profound regret, there prevails almost Egyptian darkness on the question of economics. Here is the spirit of "Swadeshism" spreading far and wide—I mean that genuine desire for beneficent industrial revival on a sound and healthy footing, absolutely free from the militant cant and mischievous shibboleths now in evidence in some utterly misguided and misdirected quarters—but where is the study of business economics ? To my mind, as to the mind, of the vast majority of sober, thinking Indians, imbued with sterling patriotism, pure and unselfish, there is not the least doubt of this "Swadeshi" spirit having taken deep root in the soil which in the fullness of time will yield a rich harvest. It has animated, and is animating, all strata of Indian society. The broad fact has come to be firmly recognised that no community or nation, in these day of the keenest, I may say fiercest, competition, can ever expect to advance its material progress and prosper unless and until it strenuously strives, with all the ability and the resources at its command, in the direction of commercial and industrial enterprise. Self-reliance, thrift, and capital are no doubt the first essentials; but these by themselves are insufficient without the fundamental accompaniment of a broad liberal education, and, secondly, a sound training in "the Science of Economics." It should be also remembered that no State could flourish without a reasonable revenue. And the two most yielding sources of revenue open to it are those derivable from agriculture and commerce. The soil must produce those things which are needed for maintaining life. The residue of the produce, after home consumption, must be exported abroad. It is at this stage that the aid of commerce is necessary.

WIDER INDIAN COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC STUDIES.

Unless a country's surplus products, be they raw materials or manufactured and partly manufactured articles, are exported in order to get an equivalent by way of imports in other commodities which cannot be produced by itself or which can only be produced at enormous cost and needless sacrifice, there can be no commerce worth speaking of. It is the wealth which surplus products sent abroad bring to a country which enriches it. Thus with "Swadeshism" steadily progressing in India, and with Indians growing more keenly alive to the importance of acquiring such wealth in a larger degree than at present by means of extended international commerce and vaster "home" trade, it is evident that nothing is so fundamentally essential towards achieving the object as economic education. The poverty of India is acknowledged on all hands. There may be differences of opinion on the point of actual income per head of the population. The pessimistic school put it down at Rs. 20 per annum and the optimistic at Rs. 30. But whether it is the one amount or the other matters little. There can be no two opinions on the poverty of the country itself. Compared to the annual income per head of even the poorest country in Europe and the United States, Indian income is so miserable indeed that unless herculean efforts are perseveringly and earnestly put forth to increase it, there can be no material regeneration. And it requires no words of mine to inform you, gentlemen, that without material and well-ordered prosperity our moral and intellectual condition must to a certain extent suffer. How to attain that object is the question which the rising generation should put to themselves. Colleges teach self-discipline, self-restraint and self-reliance. These are the rich heritage of every college student in every part of the world. But what about thrift? That comes either by heredity or by personal efforts. I am rejoiced to say that in India thrift is the rule rather than the exception. It is a virtue possessed by the Indian, be he rich or poor. It is both hereditary and acquired. There can be no mistake about it. I am one of those who feel that they are downright libellers who speak of the masses, specially the agricultural masses as steeped in habitual improvidence and extravagance. It is pure official cant like many another cant which is time out of number dinned in our ears. But there is impartial official testimony itself in support of the thrifty character of the Indian masses. Not to travel beyond our Presidency itself, there is the report of the Deccan Ryots Commission of 1874 which he who runs may read. Among its member was the late Sir Auckland Colvin, a most distinguished official who was never unmindful of formulating generalisations on great Indian problems without care and investigation. You will find ungrudging testimony borne therein by the Commission to the habit of thrift among Indian peasantry. Other impartial officials, from Munro and Elphinstone down to Mr. A. O. Hume and Sir William Wedderburn have equally testified to that virtue. Thus thrift every Indian has, capital, too, in however limited a degree, he may possess or borrow. But self-discipline, self-restraint, self-reliance, thrift, and capital—all will be of partial avail only unless we are well equipped mentally—I mean well-grounded and trained in modern science of Commerce and economics, on sound principles, if you are to make India every way richer than it is both materially and morally. You will thus understand why I lay so great an emphasis on the value of this study.

EDUCATED INDIA SHOULD VIGOROUSLY PURSUE COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

At this point of my address I wish to offer another observation which has been uppermost in my mind these many months past in connection with the steady progress of "Swadeshism." Is is indeed time, in my opinion, that the majority of graduates whom our Universities now turn out in their hundreds and thousands year after year should seriously consider the advisability and expediency of following some art, or trade, or industry when they put aside their college-gown and don the "toga" of the citizen. Of what use prolonging the wail, now extending over thirty years and more, about the proverty of India? It is there. The official hierarchy has left no stone unturned to disprove it, but has egregiously failed. Even Lord Curzon failed. The public have over and over challenged the bureaucracy to demonstrate the non-existence of poverty. But they have studiously avoided accepting the challenge. That very fact is negative evidence. I am as staunch a believer in the theory of the politico-economic drain as Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. But let us look to the practical. Of what use further engaging in this controversy? It is well known that Mr. Dadabhoy's school robustly affirms and reaffirms the "political drain" as the principal cause of the present poverty; while the official classes and those who glibly and airily echo their opinion with equal persistency deny it. But what is most essential to bear in mind at present is that India has awakened to the importance of industrial regeneration. And the question of questions is how may we diminish Indian poverty and induce prosperity in the land. We may, therefore leave to time to bring about an end of the "politico, economic drain." Sooner or later the better mind and better conscience of the British Democracy will be able to remove that gigantic financial injustice which is the predominant cause of the drain. The better this democracy is educated and the more accurately it is informed on this question it is certain to become fully alive to the economic evils which the drain has wrought on India during the last hundred years and more, say since the days of the far-sighted John Shore who openly warned his masters at Home on the subject. That psychological hour will witness the cessation of the drain. But so far as the poverty, or if you please, comparative poverty, of the country arises from the insufficiency of arts, industries, manufactures, and diversity of occupation it is essentially necessary that the present generation of educated Indians, and those coming after them should strenuously strive to pursue commerce and industries. Is it needless to bring to your mind the instance of German poverty as it prevailed prior to 1870. Was not Germany, like India, almost wholly an agricultural country? And yet survey its position to day. What has wrought such prosperity there at present? And why is it that it is prosperous? The answer has been given "ad nauseam" by British merchants themselves. It is German commerce based on scientific education. Applied sciences, chemistry particularly, and the cultivation of economics, theoretical and practical, in the sense conceived by Professor Marshall, have brought about the wonderful transformation which rejoices every true son of the Fatherland; and I wish the sons of the Motherland of India will strive to follow the magnificent example of Germany as well as of the United States. Remember that the liberal professions, followed by so many of the educated, are now overcrowded and these threaten in the future to be still more overcrowded. Situated as we are politically we are denied the privilege of serving in the army. There are, besides those of law, medicine and engineering no other professions to speak of. The avenues of career which brings wealth are so limited. Is it not plain that the pursuit of commerce and industry is the best as it will prove the most lucrative. Let me be frank. Even when Indians hold every State appointment now held by the members of the foreign bureaucracy, it will not be possible for the overwhelming majority of the educated to find Government employment. Is it not obvious that educated Indians under the circumstances would do well to betake themselves largely to commercial and industrial pursuits? Enlightened self-interest as much as genuine patriotism should prompt them to follow those pursuits. It is the only royal road to diminish, if not entirely remove, the existing poverty of the land. It is the only road which shall lead to comparative prosperity—moral and material.

SCIENCE OF COMMERCE.

Coming to commerce itself, let me detain you for a few minutes more in order to impress upon you what may be practically called the "Science of Commerce." Active commerce leads to theoretic formulas about markets, the laws of supply and demand and so forth. Supply means production, and production ultimately resolves itself into agriculture and manufacture. Manufactures suggest inventions, Inventions bring us to scientific research. And thus inventions become themselves a source of wealth. Demand brings us to distribution which necessarily leads to the problems of transportation by land and sea, ships, steam-boats, railways, and possibly, the aeroplanes. They in themselves are divers sources of wealth. Then wealth brings us back to the old economic problems about capital, labour and profits. These in their turn suggest problems of inter-provincial and international trade, international tariffs and international treaties, international ethics and theories of foreign and inland exchanges besides banking, insurance, trusts and so forth. Again the protection of merchandise by sea brings us to the consideration of problems of mercantile cruisers, navy, contraband and maritime laws, including those of marine insurance. Thus higher commercial education has come to signify a system which, as Mr. T. A. Stephens says, "stand in the same relation to life and calling of the manufacturer, the merchant and other men of business, as the medical school of the Universities to that of the doctor—a system that is, which provides a scientific training in the structure and organisation of modern industry and commerce, and the general causes and criteria of prosperity. It will be noticed from the mere enumeration of the problems just mentioned and scores of others how comprehensive and exhaustive is the subject of the science of commerce. But so far I have spoken in general terms of supply and distribution. "Education" is the third and most vital on the world.

GOVERNMENT AND ENLIGHTENED PRIVATE MUNIFICENCE.

I hope I have made it quite plain to you that this subject of the science of commerce and business economics can no longer be excluded from our Universities. I have quoted the opinion of more than one eminent authority greatly interested in and actually engaged in teaching the subject, to prove conclusively how important it is for the amelioration of the economic condition of the country that the State should become fully alive to its responsibility in this matter, and that our Universities should bestir themselves to establish the needed Faculty of Commerce. I cannot say that I have treated the subject exhaustively. Indeed that is not possible in the compass of a single paper. I have only cursorily endeavoured to present the briefest of brief outline of the subject with the object of stimulating discussion thereon, fully convinced that sooner or later the subject must engage the attention of the University authorities. The time is ripe and the institution of the Faculty of Commerce in our different Universities can no longer be indefinitely delayed. I have advisedly refrained from entering into the practical details of organisation of the Faculty. Those could be formulated in due course when the Universities have taken the first broad step of recognising such a Faculty. Of course, situated as the Government of India is, financially, it is not possible to expect it to do much beyond establishing professorships on a liberal scale in its various colleges. In this matter private philanthropy should substantially come to the aid of our Universities, and that in a spirit of enligntened munificence, for it need hardly be said that many lakhs will be necessary in order to place these several chairs in a state of the highest scientific efficiency. It has now been universally recognised that higher learning with all its branches, is best promoted by private enterprise of a most generous character. If each Indian University could find its own Owen, Rylands, Samson or Carnegie, there could be no two opinions on the beneficent effects which such munificent benefactions may produce oll over the country. Meanwhile it is a matter of some satisfaction to notice the first elementary or tentative step which Sir George Sydenham Clarke has taken to institute a school of commerce where lectures of a scientific character on the subject might be delivered. It is a statesman-like measure which our men of commerce and industry in the Presidency should hail with feelings of gratitude. It is a happy augury of what great good may be expected from one whose great mental grasp, administrative ability and deep sympathy with all that appertains to the better welfare of the people of this Presidency have been generally recognised.

CONCLUSION.

Gentlemen of the Graduates' Association, I have now come to the end of my parable. I began with the observation that I shall consider myself amply rewarded if this paper leads to fruitful discussion and eventually to the realisation of the proposal advocated therein, namely the institution of a Facultaty of the Science of Commerce by our University. But whether such a Faculty is or is not established, though I have a kind of presentiment that it will be established—it is to devoutly hoped that Indians will strive to study and firmly grasp the first principles of the History of Economics and Economic Science as now understood and taught by the great Universities of Europe and the United States. I am sure that such a study will not go in vain. Indeed, in whatever sphere it may be their lot to work, when launched on the world of busy life, they will find it of the utmost practical value. In their daily life they will meet at every turn with questions which will become more or less intelligible to them in the degree that they have mastered this all embracing subject. Its utility will appeal to their mind more and more as they grow older in experience and wisdom and become better alive to their duties and responsibilities as citizens of this great country.

India has now awakened and become fully alive to her own higher destiny from all points of view, moral and matarial. Already important and useful organisations, which assemble during a year in every part of the country for the discussion in a constitutional manner a variety of problems affecting the country's welfare, are increasing in number and force. Such orderly and well-conducted organisations are in themselves unerring signs and happy augury of that awakening. Much, of course, will depend on the efforts of these organisations, largely consisting of men of enlightenment and culture, to realise their respective aspirations. Patience, perseverance, earnestness and enthusiasm coupled with sobriety of thought and practical wisdom are essential. But education is the great fulcrum on which they must all rest in the first instance. As far as commerce and industry are concerned what is at present imparatively demanded is that students at our colleges should be thoroughly well grounded in that higher scientific education which is now so well recognised in the modern Universities of the West. There is nothing to deter Indian Universities from following in their wake. It was Mr. Gladstone who observed that the work of the University as such "covers the whole field of knowledge, human and divine. it must store up in its own treasure-house the spoils of every new venture in the domain of mental enterprise. It has to methodise, perpetuate and apply all existing knowledge to adopt and take up into itself every new branch." Remembering this perfectly sage observation as to what a University should be, remembering that India at this juncture is on the threshold of her new industrial evolution, and remembering also that her future greatness and prosperity will largely depend on the successful progress of this new development, may we not appeal to our distinguished Vice-Chancellor, before he lays down his high and honourable office, to make the annals of our University memorable for many a generation to come by opening its portals wider and instituting such a Faculty as has been suggested to-day which in course of time shall achieve those beneficent results which have already so happily attended the great Universities of the West.

The Chairman in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer regretted the absence of the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta who, the Chairman said, would have done ample justice at least to some of the points made out by the lecturer in his very able and interesting lecture. He then called upon Mr. K. S. Ayer to make a few remarks on the address.

Mr. Iyer said that it was a very learned and eloquent address that they had heard that night. It was full of facts and was very entertaining. He believed the time had come when a Faculty of Commerce should be instituted in the University of Bombay. It was an encouraging sign of the time that H. E. the Governor took the deepest interest in the education of science and commerce in this Presidency. It was their duty to stir up the subject of scientific and commercial education at a time when they had a sympathetic Governor, who possessed a profound knowledge of science and had a practical bent of mind. His Excellency had already given them many proofs of his interest in the advancement and progress of science, and commercial training in this city. It was essential that if they wished to keep pace with the march of progress, they must take to commercial and industrial education and not, fight shy of it because it was a novel thing.

Mr. Dalvi proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the lecturer, which was carried.

THE DEVASTATION IN HYDERABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

It is over a fortnight since Hyderabad, the capital town of the premier Native State of India and one of the famous and historic cities of this peninsula, was visited with a calamity so dreadful in its aspects that it is fit to be recorded in the annals of this Dominions as one of the greatest evils inflicted upon the capital by Providence. The leading journals of the land have already published column after column, giving in full the harrowing details of the ghastly work done by the relentless floods of the obscure little River Musi, and of the sickening sights they have left behind. Picturing to ourselves Hyderabad as it was fifteen days ago and Hyderabad as it is at present, it is hard to realise how, in the short space of four or five hours, a scene, which depicted entire happiness and a sense of perfect security from such a catastrophe, has been converted into one of desolation and indescribable gloom. The elaborate descriptions that have appeared in the newspapers regarding the terrible and tremendous damage done to life and property by the furious waters of the Musi, are enough to strike terror into the hearts of those who are far away; but those who are on the spot and move about every day among the scenes of the devastation experience a thrill of horror and a painful reflection it becomes for the rest of their life. Nature, bounteous as she is, in her bestowal of peace and plenty upon us, is correspondingly more ruthless in the misery she inflicts. The sad story of the deluge that overtook this city will be handed down from generation to generation and posterity will sigh and shudder as the story is repeated to their descendants. The antique interest that had gathered around Hyderabad for several centuries past is now only a memory and the city stands at present irrecognizably mutilated as a mockery of its former grandeur. Thousands have been cut off in the very prime of their life, thousands have become homeless, and thousands who never knew hunger and privation have now become subject to the cruel pangs of starvation and other wants and necessaries of existence. The morning after that ill-fated day the scenes that presented themselves to the eyes of the observers inside the city and its suburbs were staggering. Wherever the gaze was, directed nothing but ruin and desolation met the eye. The waters seemed to have done their work with perfect unconcern to our smiles or tears. Numberless corpses were strewn all over—in the majority of cases awfully mangled; and on either side of the road shattered timber and pulverised brick and mortar lay in awkward heaps. Some were rending the air with piteous cries for their dead kith and kin; some were at a loss to find out where their houses had stood; some were already digging out the debris and removing the little property that the flood had so mercifully left unhurt, and many who were fortunate in escaping the ravages of the flood set out sight-seeing. Of the four bridges which form the means of egress and ingress from and the city, the Chudderghaut and Afzulgunj Bridges stood mournfully, the former with two broad cuts—one to the south and one to the north—and the latter with several arches completely torn to pieces. The other two bridges—known as the Marsallim Pul and the Purana Pul—stood a little more cheerfully, the former with all the arches intact but the road above was cut up all over, and the latter with only the mud of the road above the piers washed away, as if laughing in derision at the vain attempts of the water to shake it. Getting into the city through the last two-named bridges, the extent of the unholy work executed by the floods could be gauged. There were no roads for people to pass, and scarcely one human habitation crossed one's view. None but those who were intimately familiar with the roads and bye-lanes could find their way out. Besides, all the roads were filled with the wreckage of houses that were driven by the force of the water, and at some places the mud had filled up to such a height that people had to walk on the roofs of crushed houses. Such is the ruin caused by the puny River Musi, on whose banks this great city has stood for centuries quite unmolested.

The misery caused by such a wholesale slaughter of human and animal lives and destruction of houses may better be imagined than described. The Nizam, who is deeply touched with the scenes he sees around him and profoundly grieved at the misery of his subjects, has, with his usual generosity, stretched out his bountiful hands to give shelter and food to the distressed. He has thrown open his own splendid mansions for the use of the homeless, and is undergoing no small amount of sacrifice to give courage and comfort to the large number of afflicted persons. No pains are being spared, both by the Sovereign as well as the general body of the public, to minimise the suffering caused by this flood, which came like a bolt from the blue; but time alone must show how far the relief as given at present will go to permanently alleviate the sufferings of the many that inhabited those unfortunate portions of the town that became a prey to the raging torrents of the river. The rich and the poor, the high and the low, the proud and the humble, have all suffered alike without any distinction. Sympathy is pouring in from all parts, and men who have generously given expression to their sense of sorrow at this unprecedented mishap are no less enthusiastic in showing by means of deeds what they say in words. Meetings in aid of the Relief Fund are being held in important centres of India and contributions are coming in from every part. In addition to the sum that is being collected without, much has already been subscribed from within; and it may, with confidence, be hoped that that the Fund will reach a respectable sum, sufficient to give substantial relief and aid to the really distressed.

The work of removing the dead and consigning their remains either to the bowels of the earth or to the flames is nearing completion. The P. W. D. authorities have commenced removing the debris and clearing the roads, which are beyond recognition, for facilitating pedestrian and equestrian traffic once again. The Honorary Magistrates and the police are doing yeoman-work in seeing that the property goes into the hands of the real owners and in punishing those that try to profit dishonestly at the expense of their afflicted fellows. The next important question that confronts the authorities is the restoration of the ruined portions of the city. As regards the roads and bridges, no anxiety need be entertained as the Government itself should undertake their renovation. The only matter that will give any difficulty is the reconstruction of the fallen buildings. This should engage the attention of the authorities concerned, and early steps should be taken to concert measures and plan methods for rebuilding the city on a sounder sanitary basis. In many places people are seen patching up their half-ruined houses in a slipshod manner, but the Municipality must rouse itself and assert its existence. No doubt, many of the afflicted thousands are being daily fed at public cost, and many are also being clothed, but it cannot be confidently said that the whole of the affected population is having this relief. This is said without any disparagement to those engaged in the noble task of rendering help to the sufferers. The work of giving real relief must be set on foot without further delay, and steps must be taken to start the same in a scientific and methodical manner so that there may be no confusion and those that have in reality suffered and are in need of aid may be enabled to build up their lost fortunes—partly, at least, if not wholly. People are very much excited and do not know where to lodge their families and children and the little they still possess safely. So long as they do not find a place where they can peacefully pursue their several avocations and live with their families, they will be miserable. If they know that room would be provided for them once more to continue their former existence, they would put up with the temporary inconvenience until such time as the reconstruction of their houses may require. It will take time for the whole city to be rebuilt but the sooner it is done the better. The Government are erecting sheds for the use of the homeless, but these cannot serve as permanent habitations. The first people in need of relief are the widows and orphans. Next come the artizan class, who cannot pursue their avocations for want of materials and implements; and lastly, come the landlords who have lost their houses and are not in a position to rebuild them. The subscriptions collected must first go to the relief of the first two-mentioned, and if anything still remains and the authorities deem it desirable, the latter also may be helped with little sums by way of compensation. It is not so much the collection of subscriptions as their proper distribution in giving relief to the really needy that should occupy the attention of the powers that be in particular. All the subscriptions collected in different parts should be placed under the joint direction of responsible officials of the Nizam's Government as well as of the Residency. At present there are two relief committees in Hyderabad, but if they coalesce into one and deliberate jointly in devising plans of giving relief, much more good can be done than by the several committees working seperately.

Another important work lies before the Municipality. Making the best of a bad bargain, they should see that the new buildings are built on thorough sanitary principles with sufficient ventilation and that people are not allowed to build houses in close proximity to the banks of the river. If the Municipality finds that the reconstruction of certain houses where they formerly stood would be undesirable, the owners of those portions of land may be givin some compensation, or, if the Government have any idea of extending the city in certain directions and opening out its thickly-packed portions, they may grant them certain portions of land where the extension of the city may be proposed. There are vacant portions of land in many parts inside and outside the city where the extension of buildings may be started. It is for the Municipality to consider these questions and submit a report to the Government about the same.

B. R. I.

THE REDOUBTABLE CASTRO.

Thanks to the picturesque character who has seated himself in her Presidential chair, the little South-American Republic of Venezuela is occupying a disproportionate share of the world's attention. Castro presents a curious mixture of self-importance and braggadocio, with a keen eye for personal advantage, rare political shrewdness, and an unusual amount of real physical courage. Mr. Allen Farman who has just returned from the Venezuelan coast tells the following tales of "The General," "in the New York" Press.

The General cherishes an unquenchable affection for a certain brand of English ale. The dock labourers in La Guayra went on a strike, ships were unable to discharge cargoes, trade was a stand-still. Castro was appealed to. He replied: "I am no despot! I am President of a Republic of Free-men, and nothing could induce me to interfere with the god-given right of noble citizens who elected me, to strike if they see fit." A few days passed, and the Presidential stock of ale was getting low. A Royal Mail steamer was due the next day with a consignment for the General's cellars, and this message was telephoned from the palace to the port warden at La Guayra: "Have every dock labourer at work by noon; any man who refuses to go to work, shoot him." The strike was ended and the ale was landed. The Kaiser sent a war-ship on a tour of politeness among the Central and South-American republics. The Admiral was ordered to stop off wherever there was a two-cent President and offer him Willie's love. All went as merry as a marriage-bell until the Admiral struck Venezuela. Castro was not to be seen. He has a habit of disappearing for days at a time in congenial company, tanking up. The Kaiser's representative hung around the palace for six hours and let loose some vigorous German remarks. Finally Castro loomed up. The Admiral ventured to express his annoyance. "Nobody asked you to come!" exclaimed Castro; "I don't want to see you anyhow and I don't give a hang for your greetings. Get!" And the Admiral got.

Castro controls the rubber industry, the salt trade, the rum business, and other commercial interests. I am told that by almost every mail steamer he sends a hundred thousand dollars or so to be placed to his private account in England or France; I know that I assisted the purser to shift two soap boxes filled with gold bricks into the ship's safe and was told that they belonged to Castro. He is not laying up treasure in heaven to any great extent but is sending it to Europe, where, he figures, it will do him some good. They say in La Guayra that steam is kept up in Gould's old yacht night and day, so that it may be ready in case the General is obliged to make a sudden sneak. Contrariwise the captain assured me that the boilers are so old and rotten they are afraid to shift her from her moorings At any rate, I saw the steam coming from the smoke-stack all the time we lay alongside. People who know tell me that it is only Castro's sublime nerve that keeps him in power. He knows there are 50,000 people in Venezuela who would like to assassinate him, and 2,000 or 3,000 who really owe it to their own self-respect to put him out of the way. Yet, on Bolivar day, when all Caracas is in disguise and there is all the freedom of a Spanish carnival Castro rides among the masked throng in full uniform and unguarded. It would be the simplest thing in the world for one of the maskers to take a pot shot at him and get away with it; and it is pretty certain that if he was once good and dead measures for apprehending the assassion would show a thoroughly Spanish atmosphere of "manana." But it is not in human nature to shoot down in cold blood a man who is not afraid. Even though one may not approve his methods, one cannot help admiring the absolute courage of the man. The only thing I am afraid of is he will overplay his game; he will want to ship just one more consignment of gold to the other side, and some crazy man will drop him. I have heard his fortune estimated at anywhere from dols. 20,000,000 to dols. 70,000,000—and some even put it in pounds sterling. But you can't believe all you hear in the tropics. Enough of it is true, however, to make our neighbour, the General, a mighty interesting person.

A number of hounds for the Madras Hunt arrived safely by steamer from England yesterday morning.

Mr. Thornton, the Amir's leather expert, is on his way back to India from Kabul en route to Europe.

THE NEW GAME ACT.

Criticism from Nilgiris.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, October 14.

Details of the draft of the new Indian Game Act are published to-day with Sir Harold Stewart's remarks. The Nilgiri Game and Fish Preservation Association criticises the wording of several sections, and recommends that the definition of "game" in the original Bill of 1904 should be adopted, and points out that no provision is made for the arrest of offenders, the seizure of guns and implements, the issue of licences and the provision of an establishment to enforce the Act. Without these, the Association says, the Act appears to be practically nugatory.

THE SECRET OF YOUTH.

One of the good signs of the time is the fact that people no longer conceive of life as arbitrarily divided into periods of time. The woman of forty to-day, as a writer in the "Outlook" points out, do not follow the habit of their ancestors, and put on caps and take to knitting under the impression that henceforth for them is laid up nothing but the profound respect which children ought to pay to advanced years, peace after toil, and the making of an endless series of small garments for new comers. Another recent writer expressed the hope that some day the dear old lady of silvery hair and quiet gown and the ripened and mellow charm of advancing years will return to us. Something undoubtedly has been lost, but very much has been gained. The old age limit was absurdly premature from Shakespeare's time to the time of our immediate ancestors. Emerson somewhere recalls the remark of an old gentleman who said that he had been born at a most unlucky time of transition; when he was a body the greatest respect was paid to old age, and now that he was old the greatest respect was paid to children.

There has been a great extension of the time of activity for men and women since the middle of the last century. People are no longer ashamed to be about and doing their work at eighty. They no longer feel compelled to apologise to their young descendants for standing in the way. They have discovered that old age is a relative terms and that unless serious physical disablements or crippling disease come, at eighty-one may be active without being disrespectful to the younger generation or lacking in respect for one's own contemporaries. There was a great deal of truth in the statement of a French writer that the gods made us all immortal and that old age is a voluntary matter. Age is largely a matter of habit and most people who grow old, in the sense of losing their interest and their working power, fall insensibly into the slough of inactivity because they do not understand how to feed their spirits and nourish their bodies. Youth is not a matter of years: it is a matter of spiritual condition. It does not consist simply in young muscles and arteries that have not yet begun to harden; the root of it is freshness of feeling, vitality of interest and joy in one's work. Men and women became old by voluntary mental process; by thinking themselves old. They dwell so much on the mortal side that they forget their immortality.

Disuse of muscle in any part of the body speedily means stagnation and hardening: giving up interest in life, going into voluntary retirement, coming to anchor with the intention of never putting to sea again, is insensibly followed by spiritual and physical acceptance of declining energy and fading interests. The mortal must be kept alive by the immortal; the body kept young by the mind; the mind fed by constant contact with fresh ideas.

It has come to be almost a tradition that old people are pessimists, bewailing the degeneracy of the later times, and holding constantly before the eye of their younger contemporaries the charm and beauty of a past age. A little intimate knowledge of history speedily cures all this. If one is not willing to keep up his interest in acting history, if one has an open door only for old friends and never makes new ones, if one has no companionship with the later world and the rising ideas which are always coming into it, his house becomes desolate and he falls into melancholy. When the years begin to multiply, one must fasten the shutters back and leave the latch-string out; one must insist on his immortality. Elderly people must keep at the head of the procession in their hospitality to new ideas. Variety and charm and interest lie in the preservation of freshness. Robert Louis Stevenson wrote: "Cling to your youth. It is the artist's stock in trade. Do not give up that you are aging, and you won't age." In this familiar and homely advice is hidden the secret of the artist's power and charm. He never grows old; things never become common place to him; the colours do not fade. As a matter of fact, they never fade; it is the perception which becomes duller, the interest which becomes less keen.

A good many men and women have discovered that it is a good thing to associate themselves. This is one refuge against old age, but the real refuge is within. It is the assertion of one's immortality, the consciousness day by day in all relations and occupations, that one is going forwards and not backwards; that the world which grows sadder because one's companions go out of it, is growing brighter because one is pushing towards the dawn and not towards the sunset. There is a great mass of misleading and cynical philosophy about old age. Poetry is full of images of disenchantment created for the greater part by disenchanted men. There was a profound truth in the old Greek picture of the spirit beginning its life in a strongly built house, protected from all the elements; finding presently that the house begins to be less secure; discovering at last that it begins to crumble, and at the end that it falls in ruins—only to leave the man free under the open sky. This is very symbolic of how old age should appear.

Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, from leave in December, is posted as Revenue Commissioner, New Frontier Province.

R. B. Sanyal, Superintendent, Zoological Gardens, Calcutta, is dead.

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PHOTOGRAPHY IN COLOURS.

There have been many cries of "Wolf!" Wolf! in the matter of colour photography, and they have all been little more than false alarms. At last, however, the wolf has really come, and the question arising is whether he is going to eat up the painters of pictures. It has been said that people will not buy pictures when they can get accurate records of Nature and faultless reproductions of "old masters," all in their proper colours, by photography, and that therefore the artist is doomed. There would appear to be something in the prophecy when one considers how the artist has already been ousted from illustrated journalism by photography, for with the revolutionising "three-colour" work which has flooded our bookstalls with variegated printer's ink there seems to have come a steady demand for kaleidoscopic excitement amongst the patrons of cheap literature. If the photograph can supply this henceforth, then the artist's doom is indeed sealed, and his only lucrative avenue closed against him.

But before plunging into dark despair let the artist take some hope of his public. The novelty of photographic colour once worn off, what remains will of certainty be found jading and unsatisfying. Marvellows as is the seizing and perpetuating of colour by the single exposure of a plate in a camera; astounding as are the skill and knowledge and unflagging trial of the Brothers Lumiere, who have perfected the autochrome plate by which colour photography is possible,—still, the fact must be faced that colour photography is mechanical and its processes automatic. Neither of these conditions can obtain in a painted picture except to debase it; both must obtain in an autochrome if it would not be debased by human tampering. There lies the whole difference between art and science. The world never did and never will do without art. It is to be hoped that the world will not lose its critical discrimination and persuade itself that it has art when it has something else.

"Colour Photography" forms the theme of the special summer number of the Studio (5s. net), which is illustrated by fourteen pictures reproduced from autochrome plates, as well as many more in monobrome. The great limitation of autochrome plates is that they can only be viewed as transparencies, and even then they show to advantage only under certain conditions. Their charm, however, seems to evaporate when they are reproduced by the three-colour process for printing upon paper. But even aftermaking liberal allowance on this score, one cannot honestly say that the examples selected for publication in the Studio do full justice to the capabilities of the invention. The article accompanying them, although fully appreciative on the whole, has this passage: "Can it really be said of them that they compel that swift, unmistakable stir of the senses—half rustle of contentment, half thrill of disquiet—which is the body's signal of the presence of authentic art?" For our own part, we admit to the thrill of disquiet but agree with the writer in denying the rest. Nearly all in this volume stand confessed as doctored autochromes, the two or three that are frankly straight-forward in realism falling far below previous work of the same sort, which has often been beautiful. The mere automatic record of realism, however, does not appear to have satisfied the aesthetic cravings of most of the gentlemen who have made these plates, and they have sought to repair the lack of art by importing a little out of their own abundance. Now these are just the gentlemen who should let autochromes alone. Why do they not paint? If autochromes are sows' ears to them, why do they attempt the impossible task of making silk purses out of them? Baron A. de Meyer, for example, presents a charming harmony of colour in his "Still Life" of roses in a vase. But roses were never yet such a colour as this puce and sienna make them. They look in quality and texture exactly like the dry rustly lined artificial things that adorn ladies' hats. There is no fleshiness, no texture, no play of reflection amongst them and no breaking of complementary colour as there would be in Nature. Similar criticisms are invoked wherever the autochrome has not been allowed to do its own clever work untrammelled by the improver's hand. A fastidious colour-sense should satisfy itself when selecting an object to photograph: it should not attempt to control the developments of a delicate process working in blind obedience to laws absolutely inexorable.

There is an immense future before colour photography. Even those who deny its claim to art admit so much. But the "rustles" and "thrills" and other "bodysignals" felt by Mr. Dixon Scott before authentic art will, we believe, ever be wanting before photography in colours, be it never so perfect. The reason for this will be obvious when we compare the nature of colour that is "felt" with colour that is mechanically reproduced. An autochrome plate is a piece of glass upon which has been made to adhere powder formed of potato-starch. The grains of this powder lying side by side number about four million to the square inch, and have been stained respectively green, violet, and orange. By rolling and varnishing all interstices are filled by the spreading of the grains, and their dyes are securely imprisoned. They form a complex light-filter. This is coated with a sensitive emulsion, and the plate is ready for its work. When placed in the camera the glass side of it faces the lens, so that the light is received on to the sensitive film after it has passed through the filter of coloured starch-grains. When the plate is undergoing development the usual variation of opacity and transparency permits the underlying grains to be here revealed and there obscure in corresponding nuances. But it is a negative effect, what was light in the object being dark, and vice versa. The plate is therefore converted from negative to positive, and becomes what is known as a transparency. But what of the colour? A piece of white paper brightly illuminated is represented by a transparent spot in the film, revealing the colour filter, the spots of which are so tiny that their colours commingle, and produce the sensation of white light to the eye. A black object is simply represented as dark by the opacity of the film which shuts out all light when the plate is examined. A coloured object comes to be represented in colour because the rays proceeding from it are arrested by some of the grains, allowed to pass by others, and partly filtered by the third variety. The spot immediately behind a grain which has cut off a coloured ray is naturally an unaffected spot in the film, therefore an opaque spot in the positive. Being opaque, the coloured grain behind it is not seen, and the balance of proportion between the different grains is consequently interfered with. Thus different coloured grains get the upperhand in various parts of the plate. The endless mutations and variations of this light-filtering allow of the requisite infinity of shades when the plate is viewed by the naked eye.

It will be understood that colour reproduced in this way must preserve exactly the qualities and intensities of the local colours in the object photographed. There would be no trusting it if it did not. Yet this is exactly why it cannot cope with painting, for the painter seeks for local colour not at all. To an artist with a fine colour sense all tints are relative and reactionary. One colour is only beautiful because it is affected by others round about it. The more sensitive the organ the greater is the play of colours upon their complementaries. In landscapes especially does the eye revel in these counterchanging subtleties due entirely to its own oversensitiveness,—the retinal fatigue. It is a curious fact that thousands may be charmed with such colour exercises when they are demonstrated in paint who would never see the charm for themselves in Nature. To such the artist is poet and prophet. Unless the autochrome can do as much, it will be best employed upon work that is not original but reproductive. In such service its powers will still be far-reaching and as an aid to commerce it will be immeasurably valuable.

These points are excellently elaborated in the article in the Studio by Mr. Dixon Scott, who points out the further draw-back that it is extremely seldom one finds choice form and choice colour combined and ready to hand in nature,—a fact which reduces the field of satisfactory work to interiors, portraits, or still-life groups where the "autochromist" can be artist first and operator next. Indeed the reputation of colour photography may be said to rest upon still-life groups at present for in that branch the plates have shown that efforts of control on the part of photographers are advantageous only when they do not go beyond the preparation of the-mise-en-scene.

We may safely look forward to the time when colour photography shall become a universal pastime and an aid to science, as monochrome photography is to-day; but there is much yet for it to do. In the first place, it must as soon as possible get out of the transparency stage and become a thing upon paper, which can be used as a book illustration or as wall decoration. It must also become self-reproductive in some way as the ordinary photograph is. Research in these directions is at this moment a veritable philosopher's stone in photographic laboratories, and one method of transferring the coloured image to paper has already been made public, though not with very gratifying results. When this is achieved, colour photography may well rush first to the rescue of the pictorial postcard, who stands with arms open towards her prospective rescuer, in sore need and "making great moan."—"The Spectator."

THE BENEFICENT MICROBE.

How the World was Saved from Starvation.

It seems incredible, yet it is a fact, easily proved that the civilised world, and England especially, has narrowly escaped starvation. In fact, had it not been for the investigation of mysterious nodules on a plant, the worst might have happened. All have heard of the experiments now going on in England and elsewhere with the "nitrifying bacteria." Examining the roots of beans, peas, and clover, a scientific man found that the little pimples at the base of the stem consisted of millions of microbes, and he also found that these microbes have the power to take nitrogen from the air and give it to the plant. After many failures, this process of manuring is now a success, and farmers in many countries buy these microbes, packed in cotton-wool, and spread them on the ground as manure.

SAVED FROM STARVATION.

To appreciate the full value of this discovery, it must be remembered that when readers of this week's issue were born it was known to scientific men that there was every chance of the world's food-supply being so reduced before they grew old that half the people of Europe and America would die of starvation. It was all a question of manure for the land. As everyone knows, the land can grow practically nothing without its allowance of manure—neither wheat for bread, nor clover to produce beef and mutton, nor potatoes, turnips, fruit, nor flowers. Long ago, when people were comparatively few the manure of the farmyard sufficed. But for many years past the supply of this valuable commodity has been only a drop in the bucket of what the land demands. Fortunately, a great store of guano was discovered in Peru. But the population increased, and the guano began to give out. There was no way of renewing it, and the farmer was faced with bankruptcy, when another discovery saved him. That is the fact that one of the by-products of gas manufacture, sulphate of ammonia, is an excellent substitute for farmyard manure.

THEY WANTED MORE.

But the population continued to grow. More and more food was required. The sulphate of ammonia began to fall short of the land's needs. The supply could not be increased. And so famine again loomed ahead. Then came the providential discovery in Chili of the nitrate of sodium or Chili saltpetre. But, great as the store of nitrate, is, it became evident that it could not last many years. No other natural source of manure is known to exist, and it seemed that by the year 1925 the produce of wheat, oats, barley, maize, potatoes, and even beef and mutton, milk, butter, and cheese will be reduced to something like one-third of the present produce. Of course long before that time there would be scarcity, high prices, hunger, and perhaps a world-wide war for the possession of the nitrate mines. That was the catastrophe that threatened the world. How has it been averted? This is one of the most marvellous stories of the whole of science. In the air around us is an apparently lazy, inert gas called nitrogen. Four-fifths of the air consists of this gas, and it is so abundant that no less than 34,000 tons of it float over every acre of ground. It is a most unsociable body. Only the greatest force at the command of the chemist will make it combine with other elements. And as soon as it is wedded it does everything in its power to get free. That is why gunpowder and dynamite explode. The nitrogen which is part of them awaits only the opportunity to separate and live alone. We must eat nitrogen to live. We eat it in the flesh of othe animals or in plants. These animals eat it in plants, and the plants get it from the soil Whence does the soil get its nitrogen? Now although there are 34,000 tons of nitrogen over every acre, neither plant nor animal can get one grain weight of it from the atmosphere because it exists there alone. It is then what the chemist calls "free" nitrogen. In order that plants may make use of it the nitrogen must become "fixed"—that is to say it must become united with some other body such as soda or lime. This it is most loth to do. But during millons of years past a quantity of it has been so united. Every time a lightning flash passes through the air it compels a very small quantity of nitrogen to unit with oxygen. This is brought down to the earth in the rain and there it enters into union with soda or potash, or some other element. Now, so long, of course, as men were few, there was sufficient for the food of grasses and trees. But when the population of the earth grew large, and people began to grow wheat and other grains, the store of nitrogen became quickly used up.

TO CONQUER NITROGEN.

Farmyard manure is valuable only because of the nitrogen it contains. That, too, is the reason why the gas product—made from coal, which is a vegetable body—and the Chili nitrate nourish plants. When, therefore, the natural stores showed signs of running out, scientific men set about the task of making maunre—that is, of forcing the nitrogen of the air to unite with some other body; and after much hard labour their efforts have been crowned with complete success. In this way the world has been saved from famine. But it was a close shave, for if science had been twenty or thirty years late starvation was inevitable.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also, Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

HYDERABAD (SIND) NOTES.

HYDERABAD is just awaking from its hot-weather siesta. For the last four months we have done little but play a mild game of tennis or badminton, drink far too many small pegs, and wish it was to-morrow. The only incidents worth mentioning have been the floods in July (the odours whereof, and the mosquitoes engendnered whereby, are with us still) and a mild storm in the Municipal tea-cup. Now, however, with the simultaneous advent of October and the Commissioner in Sind, things have brightened up a bit, and we have crammed more excitement into the last four days than into the previous four months.

GYMKHANA RACE MEETING.

We started on Tuesday afternoon with a very successful Gymkhana race meeting. For weeks past the energetic Honorary Secretary, Mr. E. J. B. Mackenzie, R. F. A., has been performing weird agricultural operations on the course, and in collaboration with Mr. McIver has converted the "Grand-Stand" into a thing of beauty and stability. Major England and the Officers R.F.A. were "At Home" and dispensed most generous hospitality and the Band of the 104th Wellesley's Rifles was kindty lent by Major Nepean and the Officers of the regiment.

The programme and results were as follows :—

1st Race.—Polo Scurry—3 furlongs. Rs. 40 to winner, Rs. 10 to second.

Mr Mackenzie's, Boreas, 10st. 10lbs......... Owner 1
Mr Maclean's, Bonny, 10st 10lbs......Mr de Pass 2
Mr Sarson's, Recorder, 11st 8lbs............Mr Ball 3

Won easily. The totalisator paid Rs. 3.

2nd Race.—Overseas Stakes—5 furlongs. Rs. 40 to winner, Rs. 10 to second.

Mr Porteous,' Grasshopper, 12st 7lbs ...... Owner 1
Mr Gallagher's, Cecil, 11st 9lbs .... Owner 2
Mr de Pass,' Kitty, 11st 6lbs .... Owner 3

Also ran : Cæsar and Sunny Jim.

Won by half a length. A very good race. The totalisator paid Rs. 5-12-0.

3rd Race.—For Gunners and Drivers.—4 furlongs.

Driver Wood, 45th Battery 1
Driver Sweet, 40th Battery...... 2
Driver Sandison, 40th Battery............... 3

4th Race.—Horse Stakes—5 furlongs. A cup value Rs. 49, presented by Lieut.-Colonel Stevenson I. M. S., to winner, Rs. 10 to second.

Mr. Ball's, Kohinoor, 11st 10lbs..............Owner 1
Mr. de Pass', Waterloo, 11st 10lbs......Owner... 2
Capt. Lakin's, Mrs. Wiggs, 11st 10lbs ......Owner 3

Won easily.—The totalisator paid Re. 1.

5th Race.—Tumtum Stakes—4 furlongs, catch-weights. Rs. 40 to winner, Rs. 10 to second.

Mr. Hodgkins', Beauty II ....Owner 1
Mr. de Pass', Kitty ....Owner 2
Capt. Moberly's, Mary ....Owner 3

Won easily. The totalisator paid Re. 1-4-0.

6th Race.—N. C. O's. Race. 4 furlongs.

Bombardier McNally 1
Bombardier Stephens 2
Sergeant Brewin 3

7th Race.—Distance Handicap. Distance for scratch horse, the race course. Cup value Rs. 49, presented by Officers of the Staff College, to winner, Rs. 20 to second, Rs. 10 to third.

Mr. Mackenzie's, Boreas,............(owner), 200 yds 1
Mr. Ball's, Kohinoor, ...(owner), scratch 2
Mr. Sarson's, Recorder, ...(owner), 230 yds 3

Also ran : Waterloo, Boxer, Terpsichore, Ju-ju, Mrs. Wiggs, Little Blighter, Black Bess Grumbler, and Sunny Jim.

The start was not very successful, as the starter's gun missed fire, and some of the riders failed to realize that the race had begun. Boreas won without much difficulty, but Mr. Ball rode a splendid race on Kohinoor from the back mark, and if he had started properly would probably have pushed Boreas. The totalisator paid Rs. 2-4.

8th Race.—Losers' Handicap, 4 furlongs. Rs. 40 to winner, Rs. 10 to second.

Capt Humphrey,s. Cæsar,..............(owner), 12 yds 1
Mr. Gallagher's. Cecil,................(owner), scratch 2
Mr. de Pass', Kitty,......................(owner), 6 yds 3

Also ran : Bonny. The totalisator paid Rs. 3.

Mr. Mackenzie got the races through with a promptitude which is not noticeable at every meeting and altogether his arrangements were excellent. Hyderabad Society is much in his debt for a very pleasant afternoon.

THE COMMISSIONER'S DARBAR.

The Commissioner in Sind held a Darbar in the Holmested Hall on Wednesday afternoon. By 5-15 the body of the Hall was filled with the Durbaries and the Municipal Councillors, the sides and the back of the hall being occupied by gentlemen who have not the privilege of a seat in darbar. The dais was reserved for the officers of Government, Civil and Military, of whom a very large number were present. and the gallery was alloted to the ladies. A guard of honour and the band of the 104th Wellesley's Rifles were stationed outside the Hall. The Commissioner, accompained by the Assistant Commissioner, arrived at 5-40, his arrival being announced by a salute of guns. He was met at the entrance by the Collector of Hyderabad, the Assistant and Deputy Collectors of the District, and His Highness Mir Abdul Hussein Khan Talpur. After the guard of honour had been inspected, the Commissioner's procession was formed and passed slowly up the hall to the dais, the whole company standing until the Commissioner had taken his seat. The Collector then declared the darbar open and the proceedings began. Several gentlemen received sanads conferring on them the privillege of a chair in darbar and were formally conducted to their seats. Native officers and pensioned native officers were then presented by Major Nepean, Commanding 104th Wellesley's Rifles. Sanads from the Viceroy conferring the title of Rao Bahadur were presented to two of the most distinguished revenue officers in the province. Mr. Madandas Dhanrajmal, Native Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Gibindram Salamatrai, Assistant Colonisation Officer. The Kaisar-i-Hind medal of the second class was presented to Mr. Pribhdas Shewakram, Manager of the Nava Vidyalaya, who has rendered excellent service to the cause of education in Hyderabad. A very large number of rewards in the shape of swords, lungis, and afrinnamas were then handed to gentlemen who had assisted Government in a marked degree during the past year, more particularly in connection with the Naulakhi cut, the Hala murders, and the breaches in the Guni taluka. The Commissioner then addressed the darbar in a speech which dealt with topics of provincial as well as local interest and which evoked a spontaneous outburst of applause when he paid a tribute to the loyalty of the Province as a whole. After Mr. Younghusband's speech had been translated into Sindhi by the Assistant Commissioner "atar" was distributed to the darbaris, and the ceremony came to an end. Everyone was glad to see the Collector and the D. S. P. out again after their recent illness.

CONCERT AT THE R. A. THEATRE.

In the evening there was a benefit concert at the R. A. Theatre, the proceeds of which are to be given to the daughter of the late Gunner Cleeve, 40th Battery, R. F. A. The capital programme arranged by Mr. Cousens proved a great draw, and every part of the house was crowded, the Commissioner and Mrs. Younghusband being among the audience. Sergeant-Major Stephens started the evening with his popular song "Riding on top of a Car." Mr. Kirwan sang "My ain Folk," a pretty song which suited his voice and style. Mr. Kirwan has not appeared on concert platforms in Sind as often as we should have liked but he will certainly be "wanted" in future Mrs. Helman sang "Cherry Ripe" and later in the evening "Killarney." She is one of our most accomplished vocalists, and sang "Killarney" charmingly, but "Cherry Ripe" appeared to be somewhat too high for her voice. Mr. Condon has a good bass and deservedly won an encore by his rendering of "The Diver." But "the" tit of the first part of the programme was the duet "Two little Sausages" by Mrs. Maclean and Mr. Cousens. They sang and acted with much point and 'go,' and every word was distinctly heard throughout the theatre. Every one was so delighted with the song that the last verse had to be repeated. Captain Lakin wound up the first part with the old song "The Admiral's Broom," which he gave in capital style. The unavoidable absence of Miss Ward and Captain Wall, who were both down to sing, was much regretted. The performers were very lucky to have so perfect an accompanist as Captain Moberly the more difficult the accompaniment, the better he seems to play it.

The second part consisted of the well-known Farce "My Lord in Livery." The following was the caste :—

Lord Thirlmere (H.M.S. "Dreadnought") ... ... Mr. F. de Pass
Spiggott (An Old Family Butler) ... ... Major Pottinger
Hopkins (A Footman)... ... Mr R H Haining
Robert (A Page) ... ... Mr. K. M. Ball
Sybil Amberley (Daughter of Sir George Amberley) ... Mrs. Hudson
Laura } (Her Friends) { Mrs. Cousens
Rose } { Mrs. Maclean

Major Pottinger is to be congratulated on having produced a really good show which took the audience by storm in no uncertain manner from start to finish, hearty applause frequently interrupting the dialogue for some minutes. The stage was prettily set, the ladies artistically made up, and considering that Major Pottinger had only been able to arrange for three rehearsals with a full caste, it was astonishing how seldom the prompter's services were required, and how smoothly everything ran. Among so much beauty and talent, so lavishly displayed it is difficult to allot laudatory adjectives to any artist in particular, which would not be equally applicable to the whole company, but with a head still humming from the effects of the gallant Gunners' hospitality at three o'clock this morning, we feel bold enough to tackle anything, so here goes. Place "aux dames" Mrs. Hudson made a most fascinating Sybil Amberly and from the moment she first captivated her audience by reading extracts from her young sailor lover's romantic letter, to the time when she discovers the trick played upon her by Lord Thirlmere, she carried the house with her. Mrs. Cousens as Laura and Mrs Maclean as Rose were typical girls of seventeen full of life, and delighted at the idea of masquerading in the servant's hall for the mystification of the expected Thirlmere. Their freezing air when they discover they have been flirting with a real "James," and their suppressed fright at the advent of the supposed robbers were good to see. To turn to the sterner sex : Major Pottinger, as Spiggot the butler, was admirable ; his versatility was seen to advantage in his clever change from the pompous ruler of the servants' hall, to the obsequious attendant in presence of a supposed Lord, and terrified demeanour on the approach of the "burglars." Mr. Haining, as 'Opkins, the footman, gave a great exhibition of talent, his easily conceivable admiration for his supposed female fellow servants and affable camaraderie towards Spiggott, whom under the influence of two or three glasses of Manzanilla, he addresses as "Old Bow winder" were splendidly portrayed. Mr. De Pass was the bright breezy sailor, on shore for a spree, to the life, and his behaviour when he realises that the fact of his being taken for a burglar gives him an opportunity to secure the coveted ring, contributed, in no small degree, to the success of the finale. Mr. Ball, as the page in buttons, was excellent ; indeed we heard numerous offers of employment in that capacity being made to him after the curtain had fallen. He has evidently a second profession to fall back on when military life in the East proves too strenuous.

The Commissioner left Hyderabad this morning (Thursday) by the early train. This afternoon there are to be Mounted Sports for the men of the R. F. A., at which the Officers of the staff College now in Hyderabad have kindly offered to be "At Home." After that we shall go to sleep again, but some of us are coming down to Karachi for a little mild excitement later on in the month.

OOTACAMUND.

October 5.—With the advent of bright, sunny weather, not without a nip of frost, however, the gaieties of the station have had a recrudescence, The season is about to break up and hosts and hostesses are crowding up their entertainments in quite a bewildering manner. "At Homes," dances, entertainments and theatricals are following each other to the annoyance of those who want to, but cannot attend, all. About the middle of the current month, Government will be leaving for Madras, and with it will depart Secretaries, and Under-Secretaries, Members of Council, and A.-D.-C's, who have done a deal to enliven their stay in Ootacamund, that is, as much as an exceptionally wet and misty season permitted. The Hon. Mr Forbes' dance at Woodside was a most enjoyable affair. It was both a welcome and a farewell—a welcome after his long leave, Home, and a farewell as he leaves Ooty for Madras in a few days. Then there was the R. A. dance at the Aimene, a small but gay one. A bigger one was the Hunt Ball at Government House, with felicitations to Sir Arthur Lawley on his winning the cup at the point-to-point race on Tocsin. The programme for the occasion was a long one of 20 dances, which were gone through with spirit. The ball room admits of being made very attractive, being itself highly ornamental but when its permanent ornaments are set off with floral decorations, the sight is positively ravishing, with the beautiful costumes of the ladies and the bright uniforms of the men.

It is a long time since anything was done to improve South Indian pony breeding, and it is pleasing to note that H. E. the Governor does not think the industry beneath his attention. Many years ago, perhaps, about half or three-quarters of a century back, there was a flourishing industry in the Coimbatore district in the breeding of what was known as Konghium ponies. These animals were galloway size sometimes, but the majority were below that. They were exceedingly hardy, exquisitely well built, and fleet. On the 17th instant a competition is to be held of Tat ponies under the auspices of Her Excellency Lady Lawley, when Rs. 150 will be distributed for the best pack ponies, driving ponies and riding ponies. The amount of work that these ponies do is wonderful. They were not fit for the ghaut journey up, but were largely utilised for the down journey. They carry in the planters' coffee from estates that have no cart road, and they supply draught for the vehicles that plied between Coonoor and Ootacamund hitherto, and will now be used between the centre of the town and the Metucherry terminus.

The Badagus of the Nilgiris seem to be roused by the amount of drunkenness among their people, and wish to do something to prevent its spreading as it is doing at present. With an extremely large and expensive Excise staff, the amount of poison consumed by the cultivating class under the name of native beer is alarming. The character of this drink is a disgrace as a Government beverage, and no Excise officer can be considered to do his duty who permits the stuff to pass into consumption, which it does, not only for cash, but for pawned necessaries in the form of wearing apparel and domestic utensils. A conference of Badagus is to be held at various villages, and it is hoped some means will be devised of restraining these people from spending their earnings imbibing this so-called beer.

The Reverend Mr. B. M. Morton, who has held the post of Chaplain of St. Stephen's Church beyond the two years' limit allowed for all hill appointments, is under definite orders to proceed to Secunderabad at the end of next month. The Reverend Mr. Breay is to be the next Chaplain.

Soldiers who were under orders to proceed to Kasauli hitherto in case they wanted treatment for anti-rabies will now be allowed to obtain treatment at the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor, where, however, there is still a deficiency of resident accommodation for patients. For the time being they will be housed at the Cantonment Hospital which, when the drafts go away, has every facility for the same.

MANGALORE.

ST. ALOYSIUS COLLEGE.

Mangalore, 9th Oct.—The second of a series of musical and dramatic entertainments, organised by the Rector of the St. Aloysius College in aid of its Building Fund, was held last evening and attracted a numerous audience of which ladies and school girls formed the bulk. The programme consisted of J. M. Morton's comic interlude entitled "More Free Than Welcome," and the romantic operetta, "The Bell in the Forest" by Schindler, besides a number of incidental songs and a recitation, which latter was delivered in beautiful style by Master A. Rapson and elicited general applause. The interlude was entrusted to Messrs. Titus Coelho and Nicholas D'Souza. both of whom are favourites on the local stage. Their perfect acting was greatly enjoyed while the rich fund of humour of the peice provoked continuous roars of laughter. Mr. D'Souza was excellent as an unwelcome guest. The operetta was successfully staged, all the characters being well sustained. Mr. M. Alvares played his part as if to the manner born. The Rev. A. Macry, S. J., presided at the piano and his clever accompaniment contributed greatly to the success of the performance while the greatest credit is due to the Rev. C. L. Ghezzi, S. J. the energetic stage manager. The Rector may well be congratulated on the financial result of his efforts.

COCHIN.

A WEDDING

Cochin, 9th Oct.—A very pretty wedding took place at St. Francis' Church, Cochin, on Wednesday afternoon, the 7th instant, when Mr. J. E. C. Brunton, son of the late Mr. G. Brunton, of Cochin, was married to Miss Olive Dorothy Seccombe, third daughter of the late Colonel Seccombe, R.A., and of Mrs. Seccombe, Chateau d'Oex, Switzerland. The marriage was solemnised by the Rev. H. N. Bridge, Chaplain of Calicut, assisted by the Rev. W. Hunt, C.M.S. The Church was beautifully decorated with flowers and foliage by Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Browning, and the Misses Williams. The bridegroom arrived at 4 o'clock accompanied by his best man, Mr. H. Kirkpatrick, and shortly afterwards the bride entered the church leaning on the arm of Mr. S. Locke, Barrister-at-Law, who gave her away, followed by Miss Locke, her bridesmaid, The bride looked very handsome in a simple gown of soft white satin "mousseline" with long Court train, lined with silk and chiffon, and turned up at one corner with a spray of orange blossoms. She wore a simple tulle veil, a coronet of orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of white antigonon, stephanotis, and eucharis lilies. The bridesmaid was attired in a very pretty pale green and white costume, and wore a green hat trimmed with green ribbon and pale yellow roses. The service was fully choral. As the bride moved up the aisle the choir sang the hymn "Lead us, Heavenly Father, Lead us." At the conclusion of the service the happy pair adjourned to the vestry to sign the register, and left the church to the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

The reception was held at Mrs. Brunton's residence, "Tower House," which was very largely attended. The numerous and handsome presents were arranged in the drawing room. The cake having been cut by the bride, the health of the newly-wedded pair was proposed by Mr. S. Locke, the bridegroom responding. After a group photograph of the wedding party had been taken, the guests dispersed, to meet again at 9 p.m. The Band of H. H. the Rajah of Cochin was in attendance, and dancing was kept up with great spirit until the small hours of the morning. Shortly after 10 p.m. the bride and bridegroom left, amidst a shower of rose petals and confetti, for Bangalore, where the honeymoon is being spent.

SECUNDERABAD.

Secunderabad, 10th Oct.—The Officers' entries for the Assault-at-Arms promise to be very good. The arrangements are in full swing, and a special enclosure is being erected for the accommodation of H. H. the Nizam, who is expected to be present.

Major H. W. E. Hitchins, Manchester Regiment, has returned.

There is to be a tactical exercise, which will include bridging and a combined night march, on the 13th and 14th instant, in which the Royal Fusiliers, 95th Russell's Infantry, 97th Deccan Infantry, two Squadrons of Cavalry and two guns R.F.A., will take part, the whole being commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hardy, 97th Deccan Infantry.

The Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Moore, of the Secunderabad Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, has announced that there will be a sale of work in the Y. W. C. A. building, near the Scotch Kirk, on the 17th instant, at 4-30 p. m., in aid of the building fund, to be followed by a concert in St. John's Masonic Lodge to which admission will be by ticket. One-fourth of the proceeds of the sale of work will be set apart for the Hyderabad Disaster Relief Fund, Last year's proceeds were very satisfactory, and it is anticipated that the sum received this year will be doubled.

On Wednesday, Colonel Holloway and the Officers of the Hyderabad Contingent gave a very pleasant "At Home." The Mess was briliantly lighted, the sitting out places well arranged, the floor was excellent and the dance programme was well played by the string band of the Contingent. All combined to contribute a delightful evening. Among the guests were the Hon'ble Mr. O'Dwyer, Mrs. Rimington Colonel Grantham, Colonel and Mrs Mitchell, Colonel and Mrs Pedder and a very large number of others. Some very handsome and becoming toilettes were worn by the ladies. Mrs Rimington, was in a handsome dress of black oriental satin made in Directoire style. Mrs. Holloway was also wearing black satin with a collarette of white Irish lace and Mr. Minchin was in pale yellow "point ed'sprit" not over silk with bands of yellow "glace" silk. One of the most striking and handsome dresses was that worn by Mrs. Lovell, which was of an orange toned satin. Mrs. Twist were a filet net dress over silk of the new shade of Albert blue, and Mrs. Mitchell was in a gown of blue silk. Mrs. Gaye and Mrs. Hunt wore very handsome painted chiffon dresses. Mrs. Rea was in a charming empire gown of ivory satin. Mrs. Pedder wore green silk, Mrs. Codrington was in white satin, Mrs. Hume Sprey wore yellow silk with a lace over skirt and draped bodice, Mrs. Barnett and Miss Slater were in white, and two handsome frocks embroidered with silver sequins were worn by Mrs. Saunders and Mrs. Clinch.

MESSRS. T. Stanes and Co., of Coimbatore, and the United Coffee Growers Co., Limited, of the same town have arranged to amalgamate their business in raw and roasted coffees, which is henceforth to be carried on by the United Coffee Supply Co., Ltd., at Coimbatore, under the management of Messrs. T. Stanes and Co., and the amaglamated Company will be, it is believed, the largest coffee-roasting concern in India.

THEY have a "flying wonder" of a policeman of the Provincial Police Training School at Vellore, if a correspondent is to be trusted. He writes to tell us that at the sports there, Abdul Careem, of Trichinopoly, "to the great wonder of the spectators, ran a distance of nearly five miles in 14½ minutes," The spectators must have had every reason to wonder, because either the "clocking" was done with a unreliable time-piece combined with a lot of guessing, or our correspondent has been drawing largely, on his imagination both as to the distance covered and the time. The record for five miles on a track is 24 mins. 32 2/5 secs. by A. Shrubb, and it is quite impossible of course that across country this record could be lowered by 10 minutes.

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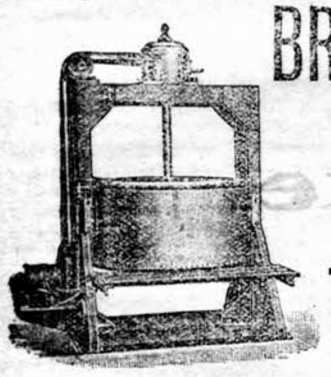

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